

MEDICAL FACTS

Interesting
Historical
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Derbyshire neck was a colloquial name for goitre in certain parts of England.

Colica pictonum, or lead colic, was called Devonshire colic.

The Eustachian tube was named for B. Eustachio, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.

Bartholin's glands and Bartholin's duct are named for Caspar Thomesen Bartholinus (1655-1738), Danish physician, who taught anatomy at Copenhagen.

The first recorded cure of leucocythaemia (leukaemia) was published in 1845 by John Hughes Bennett (1812-1875), English physician and pathologist.

Baer's vesicle (a Graafian follicle with the contained ovum) was named for Karl Ernst von Baer (1792-1876), German biologist.

Bellini's ducts (the excretory ducts of the kidneys) take their name from Lorenzo Bellini (1643-1704), Italian physician and anatomist born at Florence. At the age of twenty he had already described the ducts, known by his name.

Bichat's canal, Bichat's fat-ball, and Bichat's fissure derive their names from Marie François Xavier Bichat (1771-1802), French anatomist and physiologist.

Camper's angle (facial angle, maxillary angle), Camper's line, etc., are named for Peter Camper (1722-1789), Dutch anatomist and naturalist, born at Leiden.

Corti's arches, tunnels, rods, etc., take their names from Alfonso Corti, Italian anatomist (1822-1876).

The first governor of the State of Kansas was a physician, Charles Robinson, born at Hardwich, Mass., 1818, graduated M.D. at Berkshire Medical School, 1843.

The first institutional instruction of the blind attempted in the United States was by a physician, John Denison Russ (1801-1881), who was born at Chebacco (Essex), Mass., graduated at Yale in 1823 and studied medicine in the United States, in London and on the Continent.

The first American physician to introduce uterine auscultation and the first to use the speculum in diseases of women, was Isaac Ebenezer Taylor, who was the first head of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

The clivus Blumenbachii takes its name from Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), German physiologist and anthropologist.

Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776), the first surveyor-general of the colony of New York (1718), afterwards president of the provincial council, lieutenant-governor and acting governor, was a physician.

Color blindness was called Daltonism because the earliest account of that optical peculiarity was given (1794) by John Dalton, English chemist and physicist, in his paper "Extraordinary Facts Relating to the Vision of Colours." Dalton himself labored under the inability to distinguish colours.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, famous novelist, was a physician, M.B. of Edinburgh University in 1881, and M.D. in 1885.

Dupuytren's fracture, Dupuytren's hydrocele (bilocular hydrocele), etc., were named for Guillaume Dupuytren (1777-1835) French anatomist and surgeon, for years head surgeon at Hôtel-Dieu.

Flint's murmur (secondary murmur with a rumbling sound frequently heard at the apex of the heart in aortic incompetency) takes its name from Austin Flint (1812-1886), famous American physician.

Hunter's canal and Hunter's method (ligation of an artery on the proximal side of and at a distance from an aneurism) derive their names from John Hunter (1728-1793), British physiologist and surgeon. In December, 1785, in a case of popliteal aneurism, he ligatured his patient's femoral artery in the lower part of its course in the thigh, in the fibrous sheath enclosing the space since known as "Hunter's canal."

Huxley's layer, the layer of cubical horny cells in the inner root-sheath of a hair between Henle's layer and the cuticle, was named for the discoverer, Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895), the famous biologist.

Hugh Mercer, one of Washington's brigadier-generals, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, was a physician.

In his Bunker Hill oration, Daniel Webster called Joseph Warren "the first great martyr in this great cause." Warren, born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1741, and graduated from Harvard in 1759, studied medicine with Dr. James Lloyd of Boston, and entered the practice of medicine in 1764.

Mariotte's spot (the blind spot on the retina) takes its name from the physicist, Edme Mariotte (1620-1684), French Abbé and prior of Saint-Martin-sous-Beaune.

Mesmerism took its name from Friedrich Anton Mesmer (1733-1815), Austrian physician.

The name mumps is from the old English verb "to mump," meaning to sulk, and originated, no doubt, in the patient's appearance.

Müller's ducts, fibres, muscle, etc., are named for Johannes Peter Müller (1801-1858), German physiologist, and comparative anatomist, born at Coblenz. He was professor of anatomy and physiology at Berlin for 25 years.

Mungo Park (1771-1806), famous Scottish explorer, discoverer of the great Niger River of Africa, was a physician, Edinburgh, 1791.

The name rickets is from the old English "wrickken" to twist. The disease was first described in 1649 by Arnold de Boot, a Frisian physician practising in Ireland. The more technical medical term, rhachitis (or rachitis), was suggested by Francis Glisson in 1650.

Salicylic acid was discovered in 1838 by Piria as a decomposition product of salicin ($C^{13}H^{18}O^7$), the bitter principle of willow-bark, which was discovered in 1831 by Leroux.

Copper arsenite (Scheele's Green, Swedish Green, Paris Green) was discovered in 1775 by Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-1786), Swedish chemist. He also discovered chlorine.

Schultze's cells, granule masses, etc., were named for Max Johann Sigismund Schultze (1825-1874), German microscopic anatomist.

Wilde's cord (the transverse striae of the corpus callosum) is named for Sir W. R. W. Wilde (1810-1876), Irish surgeon.

Willis's chords, circle, etc., are named for Thomas Willis (1621-1675), English physician and anatomist.

Winslow's foramen takes its name from Jacob Benignus Winslow (1669-1760), Danish physician in Paris.

The Wolffian body (the mesonephros or primitive kidney) gets its name from Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733-1794), German anatomist and physiologist, who is generally reckoned the founder of modern embryology.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain (the solar plexus) ansa, cartilages, etc., take their names from Heinrich August Wrisberg (1739-1808), German anatomist.

Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to the United States, is a physician.

The word alcohol is of Arabic origin, being derived from the particle "al" and the word "kohl" an impalpable powder used in the East for painting the eyebrows. For many centuries the word was used to designate any fine powder; its present day application is of comparatively recent date.

Alkali is an Arabic term originally applied to the ashes of plants, from which by lixiviation carbonate of soda was obtained in the case of sea-plants and carbonate of potash in that of land-plants.

The real chemical name of Analgene ($C^{18} H^{16} N^2 O^2$) is orthoethoxyanamonobenzoylamidochinoline!

Antimony, in the form of its sulphide, has been known from very early times, more especially in Eastern countries, reference to it being made in the Old Testament. The ancient Latin name was *stibium*.

Arsenic was known to the ancients in the form of its sulphides. The oxide known as white arsenic is mentioned by the Greek alchemist Olympiodorus, who obtained it by roasting arsenic sulphide.

Schwann's membrane, sheath, etc., derive their names from Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), German physiologist.

Wagner's corpuscles and Wagner's spot (the germinal spot of an ovum) take their names from Rudolph Wagner (1805-1864), German anatomist and physiologist.

In the island of Barbados elephantiasis is so frequent as to be known as "Barbados leg."

The Bunsen burner was devised in 1855 by Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen (1811-1899), German chemist, who was for many years professor of chemistry at Heidelberg.

The "boils" which were one of the plagues in Egypt, as mentioned in the Old Testament, were apparently the bubonic plague.

Cholera (Asiatic cholera, Indian cholera, epidemic cholera) is endemic in the East over a wide area, ranging from Bombay to Southern China, but its chief home is British India. It principally infects the alluvial soil near the mouths of the great rivers.

It appears from an old Chinese manuscript laid before the French Academy by Stanislas Julien, that a physician named Hoa-tho, who lived in the 3rd century, gave his patients a preparation of hemp, whereby they were rendered insensible during the performance of surgical operations.

In December, 1844, Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., underwent the operation of tooth-extraction while rendered insensible by nitrous oxide. On September 30, 1846, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, employed the vapor of ether to procure general anaesthesia in a case of tooth-extraction, and thereafter used it with complete success, which achievement marked a new era in surgery.

As a distinct vocation dentistry is first alluded to by Herodotus (500 B. C.). There are evidences that at an earlier date the Egyptians and Hindus attempted to replace lost teeth by attaching wood or ivory substitutes to adjacent sound teeth by means of wires or threads.

Galen (A. D. 131) taught that the teeth were true bones existing before birth, and to him is credited the belief that the upper canine teeth receive branches from the nerve which supplies the eye, hence should be called "eye-teeth."

Fauchard was the first to suggest porcelain as an improvement on bone or ivory for the manufacture of artificial teeth, a suggestion which he obtained from Réaumur, French savant and physicist who was a contributor to the royal porcelain manufactory at Sèvres.

Joseph Lemaire, French dentist, was attached to and accompanied the army of Rochambeau to America in 1781.

Daubenton's line, angle and plane takes their names from Louis Jean Marie Daubenton (1716-1800), French physician and naturalist.

Cuvier's angle, canals, etc., were called after George Cuvier (1769-1832), the famous French naturalist.

The Fallopian tubes, aqueduct, artery, etc., derive their names from Gabriello Fallopius (or Fallopio), Italian anatomist, born in 1523 at Modena.

Gynecology may be said to be one of the most ancient branches of medicine. The papyrus of Ebers, which is one of the oldest known works on medicine and dates from 1550 B.C., contains references to diseases of women, and it is recorded that specialism in this branch was known among ancient Egyptian medical practitioners.

Vaginal hysterectomy was called Récamier's operation, from Joseph Récamier, French physician (1774-1852).

The first operation of ovariectomy is credited to Dr. Ephriam McDowell of Kentucky in 1809.

The first operation for ruptured ectopic gestation is credited to Robert Lawson Tait, English gynecologist, in 1883.

The largest ovarian cyst on record was removed by Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder of Shanghai and contained 100 litres of fluid. The patient recovered.

Jean Etienne Guettard (1715-1786), French naturalist, and mineralogist, who first carried into execution the idea of geological maps, was a physician, but devoted most of his life to botany, mineralogy, etc.

Ipecacuanha, although in common use in Brazil, was not employed in Europe previous to 1672. In France within a few years after that date it formed the chief ingredient in a remedy for dysentery, the secret of the composition of which was purchased by the French Government for 1,000 louis d'or, and made public in 1688.

Iodine was discovered in 1812 by B. Courtois, when investigating the products obtained from the mother-liquors prepared by lixiviating kelp or burnt seaweed. In 1815 L. J. Gay-Lussac showed that it was an element.

It is related of Sydenham that he at length told a gentleman of fortune who was a victim of hypochondria that he could do no more for him, but that there was living at Inverness a certain Dr. Robertson who had great skill in cases like his. The patient journeyed to Inverness full of hope, and finding no doctor of the name, came back to London full of rage, but cured of his complaint.

Herodotus (500 B. C.) describes Egypt, notwithstanding its fine climate, as being full of medical practitioners, who were all "specialists." The ophthalmic surgeons were celebrated, and practised at the court of Cyrus.

The first college clinic in the United States was established in 1840 by Dr. Willard Parker at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

The man referred to as the "poet" in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn* was Thomas William Parsons (1819-1892), dentist and poet, who practised dentistry in Boston and London, and devoted the last 20 years of his life to literature.

Pedanius Dioscurides, from Anazarbe, who lived in the time of Nero and Vespasian, was the most important pharmaceutical writer of ancient times. He simplified greatly the pharmacopoeia, which had then assumed unwieldy dimensions, and freed it from ridiculous, superstitious remedies.

Guy de Chauliac (Chaulhac, d. about 1370) was a French physician and ecclesiastic, who described the terrible plague which he witnessed in 1348 at Avignon. His "*Chirurgia magna*" treated the subject with a completeness never previously attained, and gave its author during the following centuries the rank of a first-class authority.

John Arden (d. about 1399), an English surgeon, who studied at Montpellier in France, and lived subsequently in London, was famous for his skill in operating for anal fistulae.

The Black Death of the 14th century (bubonic plague with pulmonary infection) was the most terrible epidemic of historic times. Originating in eastern Asia, it passed through Asia and northern Africa to Europe, which it ravaged by sections from 1346 to 1353. The loss of human life from it in Europe is said to have been twenty-five millions. Petrarch, who witnessed the plague at Florence, declared that posterity would regard the description of all its horrors as fables.

When Columbus was still ridiculed as a dreamer by the learned, Toscanelli, the Florentine astronomer and physician and Garcia Fernádes, house-physician of the monastery of Santa Maria de Rábida, both heartily encouraged him and gave him material aid.

The valves in the veins were discovered by Giambattista Cannani, Italian, who was physician-in-ordinary to Pope Julius III (1550-1555).

Realdo Colombo (d. 1569), teacher of anatomy at Padua, and later professor in Rome, was the discoverer of the lesser circulation of the blood (pulmonary circulation).

Kaspar Bauhinus (1560-1624), professor at Basle, discovered the valve in the caecum named after him.

Pierre Brissot (1478-1522), Paris physician, began a controversy on bleeding which caused a lively exchange of opinions during his time. Brissot assailed the Arabian doctrine that inflammatory diseases, especially pleurisy, should be treated by bleeding on the side opposite to the seat of inflammation, and favored the Hippocratic doctrine of bleeding as near as possible to it.

The laryngoscope was invented about 1850 by Manuel Garcia, the celebrated singing master, and perfected by Czermak and others.

A woman physician, Trotula, was prominent in the 11th century at Salerno, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, where was established the oldest medical school of the West. She wrote a work on obstetrics.

A medical school existed at Bologna as early as the 12th century. The most famous physician there was Thaddeus Alderotti (Th. Florentinus 1223-1303), who even at that time gave practical clinical instruction and enjoyed great fame as a physician.

Mondino de Liucci (about 1275-1326), the reviver of anatomy, taught at Bologna. There, for the first time since the Alexandrian period (nearly 1,500 years), he dissected a human corpse, and wrote a treatise on anatomy, which for nearly two and a half centuries remained a textbook of the universities.

Ambroise Paré, 16th century French field-surgeon, was the first to employ the ligature in arterial hemorrhage.

Carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) was discovered by Jean Baptiste Van Helmont (1577-1664), Belgian physician, physiologist and chemist. He was the first to understand that there are gases distinct in kind from atmospheric air.

Leopold Auenbrugger (1722-1809), a simple hospital physician of Vienna, made the epoch-making discovery that, by striking and rapping on the chest (percussion) disease of the lungs and heart may be diagnosed from the various sounds elicited by such percussion.

The inventor of the screw tourniquet was Jean Louis Petit (1674-1750), French surgeon.

Joseph Priestly of England discovered oxygen in 1774. It was then called "dephlogisticated air."

In the first half of the 17th century Hugh Chamberlen invented the obstetrical forceps, selling it to Dutch physicians about 1688. Jean Palfyn of Ghent constructed independently a similar instrument (Main de Palfyn), which he submitted to the Paris Academy in 1723.

Réné Théophile Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826), French physician, enriched the physical method of examination by the invention of auscultation. He invented the stethoscope.

Peter Camper (1772-1789), Dutch anatomist, was the inventor of craniometry and of the elastic truss for hernia.

Matthew Baillie (1761-1823), London physician, published the first pictorial work on pathological anatomy.

The invention of convex spectacles is by some attributed to the Dominican, Alexander de Spina (d. 1313), by others to Salvino degli Armati of Florence (d. 1317). Concave glasses did not appear until the 16th century.

Jacques Daviel (1696-1762) performed the first operation for removal of a cataract in 1745.

The most famous panacea of past centuries, which dated from Roman imperial times and was used as late as the 18th century, was theriac, a mixture consisting of numerous ingredients, among them being the flesh of vipers. This composition originally came from the Orient, but was made later at Venice, Augsburg and Vienna.

Ferdinand von Arlt (1812-1887), ophthalmologist, of Vienna, an eminent operator and teacher, founder of ophthalmopathology, recognized the true cause of myopia (elongation of the eye-ball) and introduced a chart of letters, later improved by Snellen.

Santorini's cartilage, duct and fissures were named for Giovanni Domenico Santorini (1681-1737), Italian anatomist.

Heister's valve (or Heisterian valve) named for Lorenz Heister (1683-1758), German anatomist, surgeon and botanist.

Meckel's cartilage, diverticulum and ganglion derive their names from Johann Friedrich Meckel (1724-1774), German anatomist.

Zinn's ligament zonule, etc., are named for Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727-1759), German anatomist.

The Gasserian ganglion, artery, etc., take their names from Lorenz Gasser, who was professor at Vienna 1757-65.

Cohnheim's areas or fields are named for Julius Cohnheim (1839-1884), German pathologist and anatomist.

Fick's angle takes its name from Adolf Fick (1829-1901), German physiologist.

Gräfe's sign, or Graefe's sign, is named for Albrecht von Gräfe (1828-1870), German ophthalmologist.

Trousseau's phenomenon or sign, and Trousseau's spots, take their names from Armand Trousseau (1801-1867), French physician.

Soranus the anatomist who was an Ephesian, and flourished under the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, distinguished himself by his researches on the female organs of generation. He dissected the human subject. He denies the existence of the hymen, but describes accurately the clitoris.

The sylvian artery, fissure, fossa, the aqueduct of Sylvius, etc., derive their names from François de la Boe Sylvius, a French anatomist 1614-1672.

Giovanni Filippo Ingrassias (1510-1580), a learned Sicilian physician, gave the first distinct account of the true configuration of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, hence the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone is called Ingrassias's apophysis, process, or wing.

Stenson's or Stensen's canal, duct, etc., are named for Nicolas Steno, or Stenson (1638-1686), Danish anatomist, who in 1600 described with accuracy the lachrymal gland and passages, and rediscovered the parotid duct.

Vieussens' valve takes its name from Raymond Vieussens, French anatomist, who published observations on the structure of the heart in 1706.

Brunner's glands derive their name from John Conrad Brunner, who, in the course of experiments on the pancreas, (1687), discovered these glands of the duodenum.

Nicomachus, father of Aristotle, was court-physician to King Amyntas of Macedonia.

Rabelais, celebrated French writer of the 16th century, was a physician.

The first courses in human anatomy in America were offered in New York City by Drs. John Bard and Peter Middleton (1750) and by Dr. Thomas Cadwallader in Philadelphia.

The first physician of whom we have any record in history was I-Em-Hetep, "The Bringer of Peace." He was so highly esteemed that the famous step pyramid at Sakkara, near Memphis, is called by his name, and after his death he was worshipped as a god.

The most prominent figure in Byzantine medicine is that of Paul Aegina (Paulus Aegineta), who lived probably in the early part of the 7th century. A work of his, on obstetrics, now lost, was famous.

Rhazes (Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya el-Razi, 10th century), a native of Rae, Persia, who practised medicine with distinction in Bagdad, is credited with having first accurately described smallpox and measles.

The Arabs produced the first pharmacopoeia and established the first apothecaries' shops. The general outline of modern pharmacy, except so far as modified by modern chemistry, started with the Arabs.

Boerhaave's glands (sudoriparous glands), take their name from Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738), for many years professor of medicine at Leiden.

Morgagni's caruncle, foramen, fossa, frenum, etc., derive their names from Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), Italian anatomist and physiologist.

Lancisi's nerves are named for Giovanni Maria Lancisi (1654-1720), Italian anatomist.

Valsalva's ligament, sinuses, etc., are named for Antonio Maria Valsalva (1666-1723), Italian anatomist.

Bayle's granulations take their name from Gaspard Laurent Bayle (1774-1816), French physician, who made extensive researches on tuberculosis.

Romberg's symptom and Romberg's neurosis, are named for Moritz Heinrich Romberg (1795-1873), German physician and neurologist.

Meynert's commissure, decussation, ganglion, fasciculus, etc., derive their names from Theodor Meynert (1833-1892), German neurologist.

Wharton's canal, or duct, is named for Thomas Wharton (1610-1673), English anatomist.

The pons Varolii or "Bridge of Varolius" takes its name from Constantio Varoli (b. 1542), Italian anatomist, who was physician to Pope Gregory XIII.

The Malpighian bodies or corpuscles, Malpighian pyramids, etc., derive their names from Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694), Italian anatomist.

Ridley's sinus (circular sinus) is named for Humphrey Ridley (1653-1708), London physician, who discovered it.

Cowper's glands take their name from William Cowper (1666-1709), London surgeon.

Lieutaud's uvula is named for J. Lieutaud (1703-1780), French anatomist, who wrote a treatise on the bladder.

Glisson's capsule derives its name from Francis Glisson, for 40 years professor of physics at Cambridge, who distinguished himself by a minute description of the liver, in 1654.

Organized nursing does not appear to have formed any part of medical treatment except insofar as the deacons of the church attended on the sick poor, until the 4th century of the Christian era.

Erasistratus (b. at Céos about 300 B. C.) is said to have been the first to dissect human bodies. He is even said to have dissected some condemned criminals while they were still alive.

The cul-de-sac of Douglas takes its name from James Douglas, 18th century London anatomist and obstetrician.

Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, discovered the anæsthetic powers of chloroform in 1847, and began its use in obstetrics.

Schiller, the famous German poet, was a graduate physician.

Nemesius, Bishop of Nemesus, a town in Phoenicia, cultivated anatomy at the end of the 4th century, in which also Meletius lived, who wrote a complete treatise "On the Nature and Structure of Man."

Schönbein (1799-1868), discovered ozone (1839), and gun cotton (1845). From the latter, by dissolution in ether, he produced collodion.

Asparagin, camphoric acid, and quinic (kinic) acid, were discovered by Louis Nicolas Vauquelin (1763-1829), French chemist.

Blainville's ear, a congenital deformity in which the two ears are of different size or shape, derives its name from Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1778-1850), French anatomist.

Rosenmüller's gland, body, cavity, etc., take their names from J. C. Rosenmüller (1771-1820), German anatomist.

Scarpa's fascia, ganglion, triangle, etc., derive their names from Antonio Scarpa (1747-1832), Italian anatomist.

The Schneiderian membrane is named for Conrad Victor Schneider (1610-1680), German anatomist.

Poupart's ligament is named for François Poupart (1661-1709), French anatomist.

Rosenthal's canal is named for Friedrich Christian Rosenthal (1779-1829), German anatomist.

Sims' depressor, shield, speculus, and other instruments as well as Sims' operation, position, etc., were named for J. Marion Sims (1813-1883), famous American gynecologist.

Skodaic resonance or tympany and Skoda's consonating râles, take their names from Joseph Skoda (1805-1881), Bohemian physician.

The Thebesian foramina, and the Thebesian valve, are named for A. C. Thebesius (1686-1732), German anatomist.

Tyson's glands take their name from Edward Tyson, English anatomist of the 17th century.

Valentin's corpuscle and Valentin's ganglion are named for G. G. Valentin (1810-1883), German physiologist.

Verheyen's stars derive their name from Phillippe Verheyen (1648-1710), Flemish anatomist.

Vicq-d'Azyr's bundle, foramen caecum, etc., take their names from F. Vicq-d'Azyr (1748-1794), French anatomist.

Virchow's angle, line, etc., are named for Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902), the famous German pathologist.

Vogt's angle and Vogt's line are named for Karl Vogt (1817-1895), German physiologist.

Westphal's contraction, nucleus, sign, etc., derive their names from K. F. O. Westphal (b. 1833), German neurologist.

Stranger's Cold is a form of influenza occurring in the Hebrides and attributed by the inhabitants to the arrival of strangers. It is also called Saint Kilda cold.

Seguin's signal symptom is named for Edouard Seguin (1812-1880), French alienist.

Riolan's arch, bones, bouquet, etc., are named for Jean Riolan (1577-1657), French anatomist.

Remak's contraction, ganglion, stratum, etc., take their names from Robert Remak (1815-1865), German neurologist.

Rathke's gland, investing mass, pouch, etc., are named for Martin H. Rathke (1793-1860), German anatomist.

The Wormian bone takes its name from Olaus Worm (1588-1654), Danish physician.

Strychnine was discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caven-
tou in St. Ignatius's beans (*Strychnos Ignatii*).

Wallerian degeneration, Wallerian law, etc., are named for Augustus Volney Waller (1816-1870), English physician.

The corpora Arantii, or bodies of Arantius, take their name from Julius Caesar Arantius, Italian anatomist (1530-1589).

Sts. Cosmas and Damian, early Christian martyrs, were physicians. They were twins, born in Arabia, and practised the healing art in the seaport Aegea, now Ayash (Ajass), on the Gulf of Iskanderun in Cilicia. They accepted no pay for their services and were, therefore, called "the silverless." They were executed by the Prefect Lysias, probably in the year 287 A. D.

The celebrated ecclesiastical writer Tertullian (b. 160 A. D.) possessed a wide knowledge of medicine, which following the custom of his time, he calls a "sister of philosophy."

The Spigelian lobe of the liver is named for Adrian van den Spieghel (Spigelius, 1578-1625) of Brussels, anatomist and botanist.

The Graafian follicles derive their name from Reinier de Graaf (1641-1673), Dutch physiologist and anatomist.

Zimmermann's corpuscles and Zimmermann's elementary particles derive their names from Johann Georg Zimmermann (1728-1795), German physiologist.

Giulio Casserio (1561-1619), Italian, published a series of anatomical charts.

At the end of the 13th century Nicholaus Myrepsus, living at the court in Nicæa, made a collection of prescriptions which was extensively used.

Bertharius, Abbot of Monte Casino in the 9th century, was famous as a physician.

Lieberkühn's crypts, follicles or glands, take their name from Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn (1711-1765), German anatomist.

Soemmering's bone, foramen, ganglion, ligament, etc., are named for Samuel Thomas Soemmering (or Sömmering), German anatomist (1755-1830).

The ancient Greeks and Romans regarded disease as a curse inflicted by supernatural powers, and sought rather to propitiate the malevolent deity than to organize the work of relief.

Gerbert d'Aurillac, who was later Pope Sylvester II (999-1003), was long active as a teacher of medicine at Reims.

Deventer's diameter (the oblique diameter of the pelvis) is named for Hendrik van Deventer, 17th century Dutch obstetrician.

The Meibomian calculus, foramen, glands, etc., are named for Heinrich Meibom (1638-1700), German physiologist.

Purkinje's cells or corpuscles, fibres, etc., are named for Jan. Ev. Purkynje (or Purkinje), Bohemian anatomist (1787-1869).

His's bursa, granule-cell, and tissue, take their names from Wilhelm His (b. 1831), German anatomist.

Magendie's foramen is named for Francois Magendie (1783-1855), French anatomist and physiologist.

Stoke's law, sign, etc., take their names from William Stokes, Irish physician (1804-1878).

Czermak's spaces (interglobular spaces) are named for Johann Nepomuk Czermak (1828-1873), Austrian physiologist.

As early as 1622, Gaspare Aselli (1581-1626), found the chyle vessels, but correct explanation was possible only after the discovery of the thoracic duct and its opening into the circulation by Jean Pacquet (1622-1674) and Johann van Horne (1621-1670) and of the lymphatic vessels by Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702), and Thomas Bartholinus (1616-1680).

Schmidt's arrow-markings, horizontal plane, modiolus, etc., are named for Johann Adam Schmidt (1759-1809), of Vienna.

Physick's preternatural pouches of the rectum, is a condition which takes its name from Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837), famous American physician and surgeon.

One of the earliest hospitals on record was founded in Ireland, 300 B. C., by Princess Macha. It was called "Broin Bearg," house of sorrow. (*Sir W. Wilde "Notes on Ancient Ireland."*)

The discovery by William Harvey (1578-1657), of Folkestone, England, published 1628, that the heart is the centre of the circulation of the blood, and that all blood must return to the heart, at first received scant notice and was even directly opposed by Galen's adherents, but further investigation soon made truth victorious.

In India the Buddhist King Azoka (252 B. C.) established a hospital for man and animals.

The first hospital in America was erected before 1524 in the City of Mexico by Cortés. It is still in existence.

The first hospital in Canada was the Hôtel-Dieu, founded by the Duchess of Aiguillon at Sillery in 1639, and later transferred to Quebec, where it is still in existence.

The first hospital in the United States was erected on Manhattan Island about 1663 "at the request of Surgeon Hendricksen Varrevanger for the reception of sick soldiers who had previously billeted on private families, and for the West India Company's negroes."

The earliest medical schools on record were at Cyrene in northern Africa, Crotona (a Greek town in what is modern Calabria), Cnidus in Asia Minor, and Cos on the island of the same name at the mouth of the Gulf of Halicarnassus.

From the medical school at Cos arose the man who first placed medicine upon a scientific basis, Hippocrates.

About 300 years before Christ, Theophrastus wrote a "History of Plants," and described about 500 species used for the treatment of diseases. The elder Pliny described about a thousand plants, many of them famous for their medicinal virtues. Little, however, was done in the science of botany, properly so called, until the 16th century of the Christian era. Otto Brunfels, a physician of Bern, in his "Herbarium," printed at Strassburg (1530-1536), gave descriptions of a large number of plants, chiefly those of central Europe, illustrated by beautiful woodcuts.

Boyer's bursa and Boyer's cyst take their names from Alexis Boyer (1757-1833), French surgeon.

Daniel Garrison Brinton (1837-1899), famous American archaeologist and ethnologist, was a physician. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Union Army.

François Joseph Victor Broussais (1772-1838), French physician, was the originator of Broussaisism, a dogmatic theory of disease, in which the irritability of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal was a point of the first importance.

The sphygmomanometer was first perfected and adapted to clinical purposes by von Basch, of Vienna, in 1876.

Ammonium chloride came originally from the borders of the African desert, where it was obtained by subliming the soot which was collected from the burning of camel's dung.

Phosphorus was discovered by Brandt, of Hamburg, in the product of evaporated urine, in 1669.

Richter's hernia was named for August Gottlob Richter (1742-1812), German surgeon.

Both lateral lithotomy and the operation for artificial pupil, consisting of an incision through the sclerotic dividing the fibres of the iris, were called Cheselden's operation, after William Cheselden (1688-1752), eminent British surgeon.

Ruysch's glomerulus, also the Membrana Ruyschiana (entochoroidea), were named for Frederik Ruysch (1638-1731), Dutch anatomist.

Solayre's obliquity (the position of the child's head with its long diameter in an oblique diameter of the pelvis) took its name from François Louis Joseph Solayrés de Renhac (1737-1772), French physician and obstetrician.

Baudelocque's diameter or line (the external conjugate diameter of the pelvis) was named for Jean Louis Baudelocque (1746-1810), French physician and obstetrician.

Heidenhain's parietal cells (delomorphous cells), and Heidenhain's rods, take their names from Rudolph Heidenhain (1834-1897), German physiologist.

Robert Bridges (b. 1844), poet laureate of England, was a physician.

Bernard's granular layer (inner layer of cells lining the acini of the pancreas) derives its name from Claude Bernard (1813-1878), French pathologist and physiologist, noted also for his vascular nerve researches.

Flouren's doctrine, viz., the doctrine that the whole of the cerebrum is occupied in every mental process, and that the different faculties are not located in particular parts of the brain, was put forward by Marie Jean Pierre Flourens (1794-1867), French physiologist.

Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), German physiologist, was the discoverer of the cell as the fundamental element of the body of plants and animals.

The sphygmograph was invented by Etienne Jules Marey (b. 1830), French physiologist.

Bowman's muscle, disks, glands, etc., are named for William Bowman (1816-1892), British physiologist and anatomist.

Garrod's theory and Garrod's test were named for Sir Alfred Baring Garrod (1810-1907), British physiologist.

Reichart's cartilage was named for Karl Bogislav Reichart (1811-1883), German physiologist and physiological chemist.

William Prout (1785-1869), English physiologist, was the discoverer of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Bidder's ganglia were named for Heinrich Friedrich Bidder (1810-1894), German physiologist.

The Rivinian canals or ducts, notch, gland, etc., take their names from A. Q. Rivinus (1652-1723), German anatomist.

Morton's plane (a plane passing through the most projecting points of the parietal and occipital protuberances) derives its name from Samuel George Morton (1799-1851), American physician and ethnologist.

Retzius's ligament, lines, veins, etc., are named for Anders Adolf Retzius (1796-1860), Swedish anatomist.

The guillotine, the French instrument for inflicting capital punishment by decapitation, is so called because it was proposed by Dr. Guillotin (1738-1814), a physician who was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. Dr. Guillotin did not, as has often been stated, perish by the instrument which bears his name, but died a natural death.

The Vidian artery, canal, nerve, etc., take their names from Vidius, the Latin form of the name of Guido Guidi, 16th century Italian anatomist.

Glycerin was discovered in 1779 by K. W. Scheele, Swedish chemist, who called it Olsüss (principe doux des huiles—sweet principle of oils). It was more fully investigated subsequently by M. E. Chevreul, who named it glycerin.

M. E. Chevreul (1786-1889), celebrated French chemist, who lived to the age of 103, discovered the composition of stearin and olein, and was the first to isolate stearic and oleic acids.

Murphy's button, the ingenious apparatus used for fixing together the divided ends of the bowel in intestinal operations, was named for the inventor, John B. Murphy (1857-1916), famous American surgeon.

Abernethy's fascia takes its name from John Abernethy (1764-1831), English surgeon and anatomist.

Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-1873), the famous naturalist and geologist, born in Switzerland, was a physician, M. D. of Munich, 1830.

Colles' fracture is named after Abraham Colles (1773-1843), of Dublin, the leading Irish surgeon of his day.

Friedrich Bezold (1842-1908), gave the first clear description of mastoiditis (Rothenburg an der Taube, 1877).

The antrum of Highmore takes its name from Nathaniel Highmore (1613-1685), who practised all of his life at Sherborne, England.

Horner's muscle (tensor tarsi) derives its name from William Edward Horner (1793-1853), American physician.

Pellagra was originally described by Gaspar Casal (1691-1759), Spanish physician, in a book written by him in 1735, but not published until 1762. In 1771 Francesco Frapolli, Italian physician, published an account of pellagra in which he gave the disease its present name.

Charles White (1728-1813), of Manchester, England, first described phlegmasia alba dolens, 1784.

The name "yellow fever" was first employed by Griffith Hughes in his "Natural History of Barbados," 1750.

The first American to graduate in medicine in Europe was John Moultrie of South Carolina, 1749.

The first medical diploma to be awarded after a course of study in America was that given to John Archer at the University of Pennsylvania, 1768.

Dr. Samuel Fuller came over in the Mayflower, and practised medicine in New England until his death in 1633.

Glauber's salt (sodium sulphate), was discovered by Johann Rudolph Glauber (1604-1688), chemist of Carlstadt.

Dover's powder was introduced by Thomas Dover (1660-1742), English physician.

Fowler's solution was named after Thomas Fowler (1736-1801), English physician.

Digitalis, introduced in 1785 by Dr. William Withering of England, appeared in the London Pharmacopoeia 1809.

The word quinine is derived from the Quichua language, the tongue of the Indians of the Andes, in which "quina" means bark, and "quinaquina" the special bark from which quinine is derived.

McBurney's point is named for Charles McBurney (1845-1913), American surgeon, who was professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Robert Boyle (1626-1691), born at Lismore, Cork, Ireland, is the chemist to whom we really owe the establishment of a clear conception of what the terms "chemical reaction" and "chemical analysis" signify. Before his day there was practically no such thing as analytical chemistry.

Kerckring's valves derive their name from Theodor Kerckring (1640-1693), German physician and anatomist.

Raymond Minderer (1570-1621), German physician, introduced acetate of ammonia (liquor ammonii acetatis). He was the compiler, in 1613, of the Augsburg Pharmacopoeia.

Eugene Sue (1804-1857), author of *The Wandering Jew* and *The Mysteries of Paris*, was a physician.

Cyon's nerve takes its name from Elie de Cyon (1843-1912), Russian physiologist.

Bird's sign, a definite zone of dullness with absence of respiratory sounds in hydatid disease of the lung, is named after Samuel Dugan Bird, contemporary Australian physician.

O'Beirne's sphincter derives its name from James O'Beirne (1786-1862), Irish surgeon.

Tobias Smollett (1721-1771), Scotch historian and novelist, was a physician.

Luschka's tonsil and gland are named for Herbert von Luschka (1820-1875), German anatomist.

Elliot's operation, a method of trephining the sclerocornea for the relief of increased tension in glaucoma, takes its name from Col. R. H. Elliot, of the Indian Medical Service, Madras.

Haephestion, friend of Alexander the Great, being ill, was placed upon a strict diet. During the absence of his physician at the theatre he ate a roast fowl and drank a flagon of iced wine, as a result of which he died. Whereupon, Alexander had the physician crucified.

Drysdale's corpuscles are named for Thomas Murray Drysdale (1831-1904), American gynecologist.

Weber's corpuscles, gland, and organ derive their names from Moritz Ignatz Weber (1795-1875), German anatomist.

Samuel Smiles (1812-1904), famous Scottish writer, was a physician.

The Fahrenheit thermometer was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736), German physicist.

Bigelow's ligament is named for Henry Jacob Bigelow (1816-1890), surgeon in Boston, U. S. A.

Darkshevitch's nucleus takes its name from Liverius Darkshevitch (b. 1858), Russian neurologist.

Flood's ligament is named for Valentine Flood (1800-1847), Irish surgeon.

Guillaume de Baillou (1538-1616), a Paris graduate of 1570, first introduced the term "rheumatism."

Antonj van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723), of Delft, great microscopist, gave the first complete account of the red blood-corpuscles (1674), and was the first to see protozoa under the microscope (1675).

The only medical publication of the New England colonists in the 17th century was a small guide book on "Small Pocks or Measles," by Thomas Thacher (1620-1678), who was at once pastor of the Old South Church and a practising physician.

Acrel's ganglion takes its name from Olof Acrel (1717-1807), Swedish surgeon.

Ali ben Iza was a noted Arabic ophthalmologist of the first half of the 11th century. He wrote a "Book of Memoranda for Eye-doctors." He is also known as Jesus Haly.

Amberg's latest sinus line is named for Emil Amberg (b. 1868), surgeon in Detroit, U. S. A.

Andernach's ossicles (the Wormian bones) were named after Johann Winther v. Andernach (1478-1574), German physician.

Almén test (for albumen in urine) was named for August Theodor Almén (b. 1833), Swedish physiologist.

The great Swedish botanist, Carl von Linné, or Linnaeus, (1707-1778), was a physician. He it was who classified man as *Homo sapiens* in the order of primates.

Kronecker's center is named for Hugo Kronecker (1839-1914), Swiss pathologist.

Arnold's canal, ganglion, etc., are named for Friedrich Arnold (1803-1890), German anatomist.

Ascherson's membrane and vesicles take their names from Ferdinand Moritz Ascherson (1798-1879), German physician.

The greatest medical historian of the 18th century was the eminent Pomeranian botanist, Kurt Polykarp Sprengel (1766-1833), whose work, also translated into French and Italian, has been the great source-book for facts and footnotes for all subsequent investigators.

Aschoff's bodies or nodules are named for Ludwig Aschoff (b. 1866), German pathologist.

Auerbach's ganglion, plexus, etc., derive their names from Leopold Auerbach (1828-1897), German anatomist.

Calori's bursa is named for Luigi Calori (1807-1896), Italian anatomist.

Jonnesco's fold, fossa, operation and spinal anaesthesia take their names from Thomas Jonnesco (b. 1861), Rumanian surgeon.

Lucas Johann Boër (1751-1835), was the ablest German obstetrician of his time and the pioneer of "natural obstetrics." He was the first to treat pregnancy as a physiological process rather than as a sort of nine months' disease.

Avellis' syndrome is named for Georg Avellis (b. 1864), German laryngologist.

Avicenna (980-1037), the most celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher, was surnamed the "Prince of Physicians."

The Babes-Ernst bodies were named after Victor Babes (b. 1854), Rumanian bacteriologist, and Paul Ernst (b. 1859), German pathologist.

Baer's cavity and vesicle are named for Karl Ernst von Baer (1792-1876), Russian anatomist.

Bandl's ring takes its name from Ludwig Bandl (1842-1892), German obstetrician.

Bárány's sign or symptom is named for Robert Bárány, otologist in Vienna.

The Abbate Lazaro Spallanzani (1729-1799), of Scandiano, Italy, discovered the digestive power of saliva, and reaffirmed the solvent property of the gastric juice, showing that it will act outside the body, and that it not only prevents putrefaction, but will inhibit it when once begun.

Barfoed's test was named after Christen Thomsen Barfoed (1815-1899), Swedish physician.

Barkow's ligament derives its name from Hans L. Barkow (1798-1873), German anatomist.

Forel's commissure, decussation, field, and fornix derive their names from Auguste Forel (b. 1848) Swiss neurologist.

Becker's phenomenon is named for Otto Heinrich Enoch Becker (1828-1890), German oculist.

Benedikt's syndrome takes its name from Moritz Benedikt (1835-1920), Austrian physician.

Bergenheim's operation is named for B. Bergenheim, contemporary Swedish surgeon.

Bernheimer's fibers derive the name from Stefan Bernheimer (1861-1918), Austrian ophthalmologist.

Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821), of Rotalben, Palatinate, who was a poor waif, made himself one of the greatest teachers and practitioners of his time by his own industry. His great work on public hygiene really leaves little for the moderns.

Betz's cells are named for Philipp Friedrich Betz (b. 1819), German physician.

Landström's muscle derives its name from John Landström (1869-1910), Swedish surgeon.

Bier's hyperemia takes its name from Karl Gustav Bier (b. 1861), surgeon in Berlin.

John Locke (1632-1704), English philosopher, author of the famous *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, was a physician.

Biesiadecki's fossa takes the name from Alfred von Biesiadecki (1839-1888), Polish physician.

Bischoff's crown derives its name from Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von Bischoff (1807-1882), German anatomist.

Bizzozero's corpuscles are named for Giulio Bizzozero (1846-1901), Italian physician.

Jacobson's nerve, organ, etc., are named for Ludwig Levin Jacobson (1783-1843), Danish anatomist.

Blasius' duct is named for Ernst Blasius (1802-1875), German surgeon.

Blumenau's nucleus is named for Leonid Blumenau (b. 1862), Russian neurologist.

Jaworski's bodies or corpuscles are named for Valery Jaworski (b. 1849), Polish physician.

Bobroff's operation takes the name from V. F. Bobroff (b. 1858), Russian surgeon.

The Rabbi Moses ben Maimon, called Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), was court physician to Saladin. His tract on poisons was much cited by medieval writers.

Bock's nerve derives its name from August Carl Bock (1782-1833), German anatomist.

Bordet's phenomenon is named for Jules Bordet, contemporary Belgian bacteriologist.

Jorissenne's sign derives its name from Gustav Jorissenne, Belgian physician.

Berthen's operation (iridotasis) derives its name from Johan Berthen, contemporary Norwegian oculist.

Botallo's duct, foramen, etc., are named for Leonardo Botallo, 16th century Italian physician.

In 580, Guntram, King of Burgundy, had two physicians executed upon the tomb of his queen, Austrichildes, because she died of plague in spite of their treatment.

Böttcher's cells are named for Arthur Böttcher (1831-1889), German anatomist.

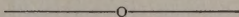
Braun's canal derives its name from Carl von Braun (1822-1891), Viennese obstetrician.

Braune's canal takes its name from Christian Wilhelm Braune (1831-1892), German anatomist.

The Key-Retzius foramina are named for Ernst Axel Henrik Key (1832-1901), Swedish physician, and Magnus Gustav Retzius (b. 1842), Swedish histologist.

Breus' mole is named for Carl Breus (1850-1914), Austrian obstetrician.

Brewer's point derives its name from George Emerson Brewer (b. 1861), surgeon in New York.



DISEASES AND CONDITIONS DESIGNATED BY THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO DISCOVERED OR DESCRIBED THEM

Acosta's disease, mountain sickness. From Father Acosta, a Jesuit father who first described it after his travels in Peru in 1590.

Addison's disease, also called melasma, suprarenale and bronzed skin. Named after Dr. Thomas Addison (1793-1860), of Guy's Hospital, London.

Albert's disease, achillobursitis. From G. Albert (1841-1900), Austrian surgeon.

Alibert's disease, mycosis fungoides. Named for Jean Louis Alibert (1766-1837), French physician.

Allingham's ulcer, fissure of the anus. From William Allingham (1830-1908), English surgeon.

Alzheimer's disease, hyaline degeneration of the smaller cerebral blood-vessels; presenile insanity. Name is derived from Alois Alzheimer (1864-1915), German neurologist.

Anders' disease, adiposis, tuberosa simplex. From James M. Anders, contemporary physician of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Arlt's trachoma, granular conjunctivitis; trachoma. The name is derived from Ferdinand Ritter von Arlt (1812-1887), oculist of Vienna.

Aufrecht's disease, parenchymatous alterations in the liver and kidney in infectious jaundice. Named for Emanuel Aufrecht (b. 1844), German physician.

Aujeszký's disease, pseudohydrophobia; an infectious bulbar paralysis observed in Hungary and Brazil, where it is called the "scratching pest." Name is from Aladár Aujeszký, contemporary Hungarian physician.

Auspitz's dermatosis, granuloma fungoides. From Heinrich Auspitz (1835-1886), German physician.

Baelz's disease, a disease characterized by painless papules on the mucous membrane of the lips. Named for Erwin von Baelz (1845-1913), German physician.

Baerensprung's erythrasma, eczema marginatum affecting the thighs. From F. G. F. von Baerensprung (1822-1865), German physician.

Baker's cyst, hernia of the synovial membrane of a joint through an opening in its capsule. Named for William Morrant Baker (1839-1896), British surgeon.

Balfour's disease, chloroma or chlorosarcoma. From George William Balfour (1822-1903), British physician.

Ballet's disease, ophthalmoplegia externa. Named for Gilbert Ballet (1853-1916), French neurologist.

Ballingall's disease, mycetoma. The name is derived from Sir George Ballingall (1780-1855), British surgeon.

Balser's necrosis, gangrenous pancreatitis with omental bursitis and disseminated patches of necrosis of the fatty tissues. From August Balser, German surgeon.

Bamberger's disease, saltatory spasm. Named for Heinrich von Bamberger (1822-1888), Austrian physician.

Bamberger-Marie disease, hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy. Name derived from E. Bamberger, German physician, and Pierre Marie, French physician.

Banti's disease, a form of splenic anemia attended with cirrhosis of the liver, hypertrophy of the spleen, and ascites. From Guido Banti, contemporary physician of Florence, Italy.

Barlow's disease, infantile scurvy. Named for Sir Thomas Barlow (b. 1845), British physician.

Basedow's disease, exophthalmic goiter. From Karl A. von Basedow (1799-1854), German physician who described it in 1840.

Bateman's disease, molluscum contagiosum. From Thomas Bateman (1778-1821), English physician.

Bayle's disease, progressive general paralysis of the insane. Name derived from Gaspard Laurent Bayle (1774-1816), French physician.

Bazin's disease, buccal psoriasis. Named for Antoine Pierre Ernest Bazin (1807-1878), French dermatologist.

Beard's disease, neurasthenia. The name comes from George Miller Beard (1839-1883), American physician.

Beau's disease, cardiac insufficiency. From Joseph Honoré Simon Beau (1806-1865), French physician.

Beauvais' disease, chronic articular rheumatism.

Bechterew's disease, spondylitis deformans. From Vladimir Mikhailovitch von Bechterew (b. 1857), Russian neurologist.

Bednar's aphthae, two ulcers occurring on the hard palate of cachectic infants. Named for Alois Bednar, pediatricist of Vienna.

Begbie's disease. 1. Hysteric chorea. 2. Exophthalmic goiter. From James Begbie (1798-1869), Scotch physician.

Beigel's disease. 1. Hysteric chorea. 2. Trichorrhexis nodosa. From Hermann Beigel (1830-1879), German physician.

Bell's disease or mania, acute periencephalitis. From Luther V. Bell (1806-1862), American physician.

Bell's disease or palsy, facial paralysis. Name is derived from Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), Scotch physiologist in London.

Bennett's disease, leukemia. From John Hughes Bennett (1812-1876), English physician.

Bergeron's disease hysteric chorea. From Etienne Jules Bergeron (1817-1900), French physician.

Berlin's disease, traumatic edema of the retina. Named for Rudolf Berlin (1833-1897), German oculist.

Bernhardt's disease, meralgia paraesthetica in the leg. From Max Bernhardt (b. 1844), neurologist of Berlin.

Besnier's rheumatism, chronic arthrosynovitis. From Jules Besnier, French physician.

Beurmann's disease, disseminated gummatous sportotrichosis. Name is derived from Lucien de Beurmann, contemporary French physician.

Bezold's mastoiditis, a form in which the pus has escaped into the digastric groove and the head of the sternomastoid muscle. From Friedrich Bezold (1842-1908), aurist in Munich.

Biermer's disease, pernicious anemia. From Anton Biermer (1827-1892), German physician.

Billroth's disease, spurious meningocele. Named for Theodor Billroth (1829-1894), surgeon in Vienna.

Blocq's disease, astasia-abasia. From Paul Oscar Blocq (1860-1896), French physician.

Bockhart's impetigo, epidemic abscesses produced by pyogenic bacteria. From Max Bockhart, 19th century German physician.

Boeck's disease, a multiple benign sarcoid characterized by large nodules and reddish papules which disappear, leaving a discolored area. From Caesar P. M. Boeck (1845-1917), dermatologist of Christiania (Oslo), Norway.

Bonfils' disease, same as Hodgkin's disease. From Emile Adolphe Bonfils, 19th century French physician.

Bostock's catarrh, hay-fever. From John Bostock (1773-1846), English physician, who described it in 1819.

Bouchard's disease, dilatation of the stomach from inefficiency of the gastric muscles. Named for Charles Jacques Bouchard (1837-1915), dean of the Paris Faculty.

Bouillaud's disease, endocarditis. From Jean Baptiste Bouillaud (1796-1881), French physiologist.

Bouveret's disease, paroxysmal tachycardia. From L. Bouveret, French physician.

Bowen's disease, a skin disease marked by the formation of a pinkish papule or tubercle covered by a thickened horn layer, and classed as a precancerous dermatosis. From John T. Bowen (b. 1857), dermatologist of Boston, U. S. A.

Breda's disease, yaws. From Achille Breda, contemporary Italian dermatologist.

Breisky's disease, kraurosis vulvae. Named for August Breisky (1832-1899), German gynecologist.

Bretonneau's disease or angina, diphtheria of the pharynx. From Pierre Bretonneau (1778-1862), French physician.

Bright's disease, any one of a group of kidney diseases attended with albuminuria. First described in 1827 by Richard Bright (1789-1858), English physician.

Brill's disease, an acute infectious disease of unknown origin, with symptoms resembling those of a mild typhus infection. From Nathan E. Brill (b. 1860), of New York.

Brinton's disease, linitis plastica. From William Brinton (1823-1867), English physician.

Briquet's ataxia, a hysteric condition with anesthesia of the skin and leg muscles. From Paul Briquet (1796-1881), French physician.

Brissaud's disease, habit spasm. Named for Edouard Brissaud (1852-1909), French physician.

Broadbent's apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage beginning outside the ventricle, but progressing, until it enters the ventricle. From Sir William Broadbent (1835-1907), English physician.

Broca's aphasia, ataxic aphasia. From Paul Broca (1824-1880), French surgeon and anthropologist.

Brocq's disease, parakeratosis psoriasiformis. From Anne Jean Louis Brocq (b. 1856), French dermatologist.

Brodie's disease, or Brodie's knee, chronic synovitis with a pulpy degeneration of parts affected. Named for Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), British surgeon, whose name is also commemorated in Brodie's abscess.

Brown-Sequard's disease, a lesion of one lateral half of the spinal cord, causing paralysis of motion on one side and of sensation on the other. From Charles Edouard Brown-Sequard (1818-1894), French physiologist.

Bruce's septicemia, Malta fever. From Sir David Bruce (b. 1855), surgeon in British army.

Brun's disease, pneumopaludism. Named for John Dickson Brun (1836-1883), physician of New Orleans, U. S. A.

Budd's jaundice acute parenchymatous hepatitis. From William Budd (1811-1880), English physician.

Buerger's disease, thrombo-angiitis obliterans. From Leo Buerger (b. 1879), physician of New York.

Buhl's disease, icterus neonatorum. From Ludwig von Buhl (1816-1880), German pathologist.

Burns' amaurosis, postmarital amblyopia. From John Burns (1774-1850), Scottish physician.

Busquet's disease, exostoses on the dorsum of the foot due to osteoperiostitis of the metatarsal bones. From Dr. Busquet, contemporary French physician.

Calvé-Perthes disease, osteochondritis deformans juvenalis coxae. From Jacques Calvé, French orthopedist, and George Clemens Perthes, German surgeon.

Carrion's disease, Oroya fever. Named for Daniel E. Carrion, a student in Peru who died of the disease in 1886.

Carter's fever, Asiatic relapsing fever. From Henry Vandyke Carter (1831-1897), Anglo-Indian physician.

Chabert's disease, symptomatic anthrax. Name is derived from Philebert Chabert (1737-1814), French veterinarian.

Chagas' disease, Brazilian trypanosomiasis, thyroiditis parasitaria, or careotrypanosis. From Carlos Chagas, Brazilian physician who described it in 1909.

Charcot's disease, multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. From Jean Martin Charcot (1825-1893), famous neurologist of the Salpêtrière, Paris.

Cheadle's disease, infantile scurvy. From Walter Butler Cheadle (1835-1910), pediatricist of London.

Cherchevski's disease, ileus of nervous origin. Named for Michael Cherchevski, contemporary Russian physician.

Concato's disease, progressive malignant inflammation of serous membranes, especially of the pleura. From Luigi Maria Concato (1825-1882), Italian physician.

Cooper's disease, chronic cystic disease of the breast. Name is derived from Sir Astley Paston Cooper (1768-1841), English surgeon.

Corlett's pyosis, impetigo contagiosa bullosa. From William Thomas Corlett (b. 1854), dermatologist, of Cleveland, U. S. A.

Corrigan's disease, aortic incompetency. From Sir Dominick John Corrigan (1802-1880), physician of Dublin, Ireland.

Corvisart's disease, chronic hypertrophic myocarditis. Named for Jean Nicholas de Corvisart (1755-1821), French physician.

Cotugno's disease, sciatica. From Domenico Cotugno (Cotunnus) (1736-1822), Italian anatomist.

Cruveilhier's disease or atrophy, progressive muscular atrophy. From Jean Cruveilhier (1791-1874), French physiologist.

Cruz trypanosomiasis same as Chagas' disease. From Oswaldo Cruz (1871-1917), Brazilian physician.

Curschmann's disease, frosted liver. Named for Heinrich Curschmann (1846-1910), physician of Leipzig.

Da Costa's disease, retrocedent gout. From Jacob M. Da Costa (1833-1900), American physician and clinical teacher.

Dalrymple's disease, cycloceratitis. From John Dalrymple (1804-1852), English oculist.

Danielssen's disease, anesthetic leprosy. Named for Daniel Cornelius Danielssen (1815-1894), Norwegian physician.

Darrier's disease, keratosis follicularis. From Jean Darier (b. 1856), French physician.

David's disease, same as Pott's disease. From Jean Pierre David (1737-1784), French surgeon.

Débove's disease, splenomegaly. Name derived from Maurice Georges Débove (1845-1920), French histologist.

Déjerine's disease, hypertrophic interstitial neuritis in infants. From Joseph Jules Déjerine (1849-1917), neurologist in Paris.

Dercum's disease, adiposis dolorosa. From Francis Xavier Dercum (b. 1856), physician of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Desnos' disease, splenopneumonia. From Louis Joseph Desnos (1828-1893), French physician.

Devergie's disease, *pityriasis rubra pilaris*. Named for Marie Guillaume Devergie (1798-1879), French physician.

Dieulafoy's disease, *exulceratio simplex* of the stomach. From Georges Dieulafoy (1840-1911), physician in Paris.

Donders' glaucoma, simple atrophic glaucoma. From Franz Cornelius Donders (1818-1889), Dutch ophthalmologist.

Dressler's disease, recurrent hemoglobinuria.

Dubini's disease, electric chorea. From Angelo Dubini, Italian physician who described it in 1846.

Dubois's disease, the development of multiple abscesses in the thymus gland in congenital syphilis. Named for Paul Dubois (1795-1871), French obstetrician.

Duchenne's disease, 1. locomotor ataxia, 2. pseudohypertrophy of muscles. From G. B. A. Duchenne (1806-1875), French neurologist.

Duhring's disease, *dermatitis herpetiformis*. From Louis Adolphus Duhring (1845-1913), American dermatologist.

Dukes' disease, an alleged exanthematous contagious disease resembling rubella, scarlatina and measles. It is marked by lamellar desquamation of the skin. Called also fourth disease. From Clement Dukes, contemporary English physician.

Duplay's bursitis, subacromial or subdeltoid bursitis. From Simon Duplay (b. 1836), French surgeon.

Dupré's disease, a psychoneurosis in which the patient makes a conscious effort to control his emotions. From Ernest Dupré (b. 1862), French physician.

Duroziez's disease, congenital mitral stenosis. Named for Paul Louis Duroziez (1826-1897), French physician.

Dutton's disease, trypanosomiasis. From J. Everett Dutton, contemporary English physician.

Ebstein's disease, hyaline degeneration and necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules; seen in diabetes. From Wilhelm Ebstein (1896-1912), physician in Göttingen.

Edsall's disease, heat cramp. From David Linn Edsall (b. 1869), physician in Boston, U. S. A.

Ehret's disease, paralysis of the peronei muscle with contraction of their antagonists. Named for Heinrich Ehret (b. 1870), German physician.

Eichhorst's disease or neuritis, neuritis fascians. From Hermann Eichhorst (b. 1840), Swiss physician.

Eichstedt's disease, pityriasis versicolor. From Karl Ferdinand Eichstedt (1816-1892), German physician.

Erb's atrophy or disease, idiopathic muscular atrophy. From Wilhelm Heinrich Erb (b. 1840), physician of Heidelberg.

Erichsen's disease, railway spine. From John Erichsen (1818-1896), English surgeon.

Eulenburg's disease congenita paramyotonia. Named for Albert Eulenburg (b. 1840), German neurologist.

Fauchard's disease, alveolodental periostitis. From Pierre Fauchard (1680-1761), French dentist.

Fede's disease, sublingual fibroma. From Francesco Fede (1832-1913), Italian physician.

Fiedler's disease, acute infectious jaundice. From Carl Ludwig Alfred Fiedler (b. 1835), German physician.

Flajani's disease, exophthalmic goiter. From Joseph Flajani (1741-1808), Italian surgeon.

Fordyce's disease, a malady of the lips and oral mucous membrane marked by the formation of yellowish, milium-like bodies. Named for John A. Fordyce (b. 1858), dermatologist of New York.

Formad's kidney, an enlarged and deformed kidney sometimes seen in chronic alcoholism. From Henry F. Formad (1847-1892), American physician.

Fothergill's disease, trifacial neuralgia. From John Fothergill (1712-1780), English physician.

Fournier's disease, fulminating gangrene of the genitals. From Jean Alfred Fournier (1832-1914), dermatologist in Paris.

Friedländer's disease, obliterative arteritis. Name derived from Max Friedländer (b. 1841), German physician.

Friedmann's disease, relapsing infantile spastic spinal paralysis. From Friedrich Franz Friedmann, contemporary Berlin physician.

Friedreich's disease, paramyoclonus multiplex. From Nikolaus Friedreich (1826-1882), German physician.

Frommel's disease, a condition marked by prolonged lactation and atrophy of the uterus. From Richard Frommel (1854-1912), German gynecologist.

Fuchs' coloboma, a small crescent-shaped defect of the choroid, at the lower edge of the optic disk. Named for Ernst Fuchs (b. 1851), German oculist.

Fürstner's disease, pseudospastic paralysis with tremor. From Dr. Fürstner (b. 1848), German pediatricist.

Gaucher's disease, familial splenic anemia. From Phillipe Charles Ernst Gaucher (1854-1918), French physician.

Gayet's disease, a rare form of fatal lethargic sleep resembling nelavan. From Prudent Gayet, contemporary French surgeon.

Gerlier's disease, a disease of the nerves and nerve-centers attacking farm-laborers and stablemen, characterized by pain, paresis, vertigo, ptosis and muscular contractions. From Felix Gerlier (1840-1914), Swiss physician.

Gibert's pityriasis or disease, pityriasis rosea. Named for Camille Melchior Gibert (1797-1866), French physician.

Gilchrist's disease, blastomycosis. From Thomas Casper Gilchrist (b. 1862), American physician.

Giovannini's disease, a rare nodular disease of the hair produced by a fungus. From Sabastiano Giovannini (1851-1920), Italian dermatologist.

Glénard's disease, splanchnoptosis. From Frantz Glénard (1848-1920), French physician.

Goldflam's disease, myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica. From S. Goldflam, contemporary Polish physician.

Gowers' disease, saltatory spasm. From William R. Gowers (b. 1845), English neurologist.

Grancher's disease, splenopneumonia. Named for Jacques Joseph Grancher (1843-1907), French physician.

Graves' disease, exophthalmic goiter. From Robert James Graves (1797-1853), Irish physician.

Greenhow's disease, parasitic melanoderma; same as vagabond's disease. From Edward Headlane Greenhow (1814-1888), English physician.

Griesinger's disease, cachexia aquosa. From Wilhelm Griesinger (1817-1868), German neurologist.

Gross' disease, encysted rectum. From Samuel D. Gross (1805-1884), American surgeon.

Gruby's disease, a form of tinea tonsurans seen in children and due to the fungus trichophyton microsporon. From David Gruby (1810-1898), Hungarian physician in Paris.

Guinon's disease, motor inco-ordination with echolalia and coprolalia; same as Tourette's disease. From Georges Guinon (b. 1859), French physician.

Gull's disease, myxedema of adults. From Sir William Withey Gull (1816-1890), English physician.

Hall's disease, spurious hydrocephalus. Named for Marshall Hall (1790-1857), English physiologist.

Hallopeau's disease, pustular dermatitis. From Henri Hallopeau (1842-1919), French dermatologist.

Halstern's disease, endemic syphilis.

Hammond's disease, athetosis. From William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900), American surgeon and neurologist.

Hanot's disease, biliary cirrhosis; hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver with icterus. From Victor Charles Hanot (1844-1896), French physician.

Harley's disease, recurrent hemoglobinuria. From George Harley (1829-1896), English physician.

Hayem's disease, apoplectiform myelitis. Named for Georges Hayem (b. 1841), Paris physician.

Heberden's disease, rheumatism of the smaller joints accompanied by nodosities. From William Heberden (1710-1801), English physician.

Hebra's disease, erythema multiforme. From Ferdinand von Hebra (1816-1880), Austrian physician.

Heine-Medin disease, acute anterior poliomyelitis. From Jacob Heine (1800-1879), German physician, and Oskar Medin, contemporary Swedish physician.

Henoch's purpura or disease, purpura nervosa. From Edouard Heinrich Henoch (1820-1910), German pediatricist.

Hesselbach's hernia, femoral hernia with a diverticulum through cribriform fascia. Name derived from Franz Kaspar Hesselbach (1759-1816), German surgeon.

Heubner's disease, syphilitic endarteritis of the cerebral vessels. From Leonhard Heubner (b. 1843), pediatricist in Berlin.

Hey's hernia, encysted hernia. From William Hey (1736-1819), English surgeon.

Hildenbrand's disease, typhus fever. From Johann Valentin von Hildenbrand (1763-1818), physician in Vienna.

Hirschsprung's disease, congenital hypertrophic dilatation of the colon. From Harold Hirschsprung (1830-1916), Danish physician.

Hodara's disease, a kind of trichorrhexis nodosa seen in women in Istanbul. From Menahem Hodara. Turkish physician.

Hodgkin's disease, infectious or malignant granuloma, malignant lymphoma, pseudoleukemia. From Thomas Hodgkin (1788-1866), English physician.

Hodgson's disease, aneurysmal dilation of the proximal part of the aorta, often accompanied by dilatation or hypertrophy of the heart. From Joseph Hodgson (1788-1869), English physician.

Hoffa's disease, traumatic proliferation of fatty tissue (solitary lipoma) in the knee-joint. From Albert Hoffa (1859-1907), German surgeon.

Hoffmann's atrophy, a variety of progressive muscular atrophy affecting the legs below the knees, and the forearms and hands. From Johann Hoffmann, contemporary German physician.

Holthouse's hernia, an inguinal hernia which has turned outward into the groin; also called inguino-crural hernia. From Carsten Holthouse (1810-1901), English surgeon.

Huchard's disease, continued arterial hypertension, thought to be a cause of arteriosclerosis. From Henri Huchard (1844-1910), French physician.

Huguenin's edema, acute congestive edema of the brain. Named for Gustave Huguenin (b. 1841), Swiss psychiatrist.

Huguier's disease, fibromyoma uteri. From Pierre Charles Huguier (1804-1873), French surgeon.

Hunt's atrophy, neuropathic atrophy of the small muscles of the hand unattended by sensory disturbance. From James Ramsay Hunt (b. 1872), neurologist in New York.

Huntington's chorea or disease, a hereditary affection of adults marked by irregular movements, speech disturbances, and dementia; chronic chorea. From George Huntington (1850-1916), American physician.

Huppert's disease, multiple myeloma. From Hugo Huppert (1832-1904), Bohemian physician.

Hutchinson's disease, a condition seen sometimes in the eyes of aged people, wherein the central part of the retina around the macula lutea shows degenerative changes. Called also Tay's choroiditis, and choroiditis gutta senilis. From Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (1828-1913), English physician, whose name is also commemorated in Hutchinson's teeth.

Isambert's disease, acute miliary tuberculosis of larynx and pharynx. Named for Emile Isambert (1828-1876), French physician.

Jacksonian epilepsy derives its name from John Hughlings Jackson (1834-1911), English physician.

Jacob's ulcer, rodent ulcer; especially that of an eyelid. From Arthur Jacob (1790-1874), Irish ophthalmologist.

Jacobson's retinitis, syphilitic retinitis. From Julius Jacobson (1829-1889), German ophthalmologist.

Jacquet's disease, reflex alopecia; alopecia connected with anomalies of the teeth. From L. Jacquet, 19th century French dermatologist.

Jadassohn's disease, maculopapular erythrodermia. From Josef Jadassohn (b. 1853), Swiss dermatologist.

Jaksch's anemia or disease, pseudoleukemic anemia of infants, due to disease of the spleen and lymphatic glands. Also called von Jaksch's disease. From Rudolph von Jaksch (b. 1855), physician in Prague.

Janet's disease, psychasthenia. From Pierre Janet (b. 1859), French physician.

Jourdain's disease, suppurative inflammation of the gums and alveolar processes of the jaw. From Anselme Louis Bernard Jourdain (1734-1816), French surgeon.

Kahler's disease, multiple myeloma. From Otto Kahler (1849-1893), Austrian physician.

Kaposi's disease, xeroderma pigmentosum. From Moriz Kohn Kaposi (1837-1902), Austrian dermatologist.

Klippel's disease, arthritic general pseudoparalysis. From Maurice Klippel (b. 1858), French neurologist.

Klumpke's paralysis, atrophic paralysis of the muscles of the arm and hand, from lesion of the brachial plexus and the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves. Named for Madame A. Djérine Klumpke, contemporary Parisian neurologist.

Kopp's asthma, spasm of the glottis, laryngismus stridulus. From Johann Heinrich Kopp (1777-1857), German physician.

Korsakoff's disease, a condition of impaired memory with a tendency to false reminiscence, combined with symptoms of multiple neuritis; seen in alcoholics and some cases of gastrointestinal disease. From Serget Sergeyevich Korsakoff (1853-1900), Russian neurologist.

Koshevnikoff's disease, a mild epilepsy. From Alexici Jakovlevich Koshevnikoff (1836-1902), Russian neurologist.

Krishaber's disease, a neuropathy affecting the nerves of sensation and the heart, and marked by tachycardia, vertigo, hyperesthesia, and sense illusions. From Maurice Krishaber (1836-1883), Hungarian physician in France.

Kümmell's disease, a complex of symptoms coming on in a few weeks after spinal injury, and consisting of pain in the spine, intercostal neuralgia, motor disturbances of the legs, and a gibbosity of the spine, which is painful on pressure and easily reduced by extension; traumatic spondylitis. From Hermann Kümmell (b. 1852), surgeon in Hamburg.

Kussmaul's disease, poliomyelitis anterior. From Adolf Kussmaul (1822-1902), German physician.

Laënnec's disease, alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver. From René Théophile Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826), French physician.

Landouzy's disease, same as Weil's disease. From Louis Landouzy (1845-1917), French physician.

Landry's disease, acute ascending paralysis. From Jean Baptiste Octave Landry (1826-1865), French physician.

Lane's disease, intestinal stasis. Named for Sir William Arbuthnot Lane (b. 1856), English surgeon.

Lasègue's disease, mania of persecution. From Ernest Charles Lasègue (1816-1883), French physician.

Leber's disease, hereditary optic atrophy. From Theodor Leber (b. 1840), German ophthalmologist.

Legal's disease, a disease affecting the pharyngotympanic region, and manifested by headache and local inflammatory changes. From Emmo Legal, 19th century German physician.

Legg's disease, osteochondritis deformans juvenalis. From Arthur T. Legg (b. 1874), orthopedist of Boston, U. S. A.

Leyden's disease, a form of periodic vomiting. From Ernst Victor von Leyden (1832-1910), German physician.

Liouville's icterus, icterus neonatorum. From Henri Liouville (1837-1887), French physician.

Little's disease, spasmodic paralysis resulting from lack of development of the pyramidal tract. From William John Little (1804-1894), English physician.

Lobstein's disease, osteopsathyrosis. From Johann G. Lobstein (1777-1835), physician in Strassburg.

Lucas-Championnière's disease, chronic pseudomembranous bronchitis. Named for Just Marie Marcellin Lucas-Championnière (1843-1913), French surgeon.

Ludwig's angina, purulent inflammation seated around the submaxillary gland. From Wilhelm Friedrich von Ludwig (1790-1865), German surgeon.

Mackenzie's disease, a series of morbid symptoms of unknown origin, consisting of a feeling of general ill health, with sensitiveness to cold, dyspepsia, intestinal disorder, and disturbance of respiration and heart action. Called also x-disease. From James Mackenzie, contemporary English physician.

MacLean-Maxwell disease, a chronic condition of the os calcis marked by enlargement of its posterior third and attended by pain on pressure. From Charles Murray MacLean, physician in West Africa, and James Laidlaw Maxwell, English physician in Formosa.

MacLeod's rheumatism, a rheumatoid arthritis with effusion into the synovial capsules, bursae, and sheaths. From Roderick MacLeod (1795-1852), Scottish physician.

Madelung's disease, 1. congenital dislocation of the wrists; 2. symmetric lipomatosis on the neck, shoulders and back. From Otto Wilhelm Madelung (b. 1846), surgeon in Strassburg.

Magitot's disease, osteoperiostitis of the alveoli of the teeth. From Emile Magitot (1833-1897), French dentist.

Mahler's disease, perivaginitis simplex. Named for Richard A. Mahler, contemporary German obstetrician.

Majocchi's disease, purpura annularis telangiectodes. From Domenico Majocchi, contemporary Italian physician.

Malassez's disease, cyst of the testicle. From Louis Charles Malassez (1842-1909), French physiologist.

Manson's pyosis, pemphigus contagiosus. From Sir Patrick Manson (b. 1844), British physician.

March's disease, exophthalmic goiter.

Marfan's disease, progressive spastic paraplegia in children with hereditary syphilis, due to a myelitis of the pyramidal tract. From A. B. Marfan, contemporary Parisian physician.

Marie's disease, acromegaly. From Pierre Marie (b. 1853), French physician.

Marjolin's ulcer, an ulcer seated upon an old cicatrix; it follows the breaking down of warty cicatricial tumors. From Jean Nicolas Marjolin (1780-1850), French physician.

Marsh's disease, exophthalmic goiter. From Sir Henry Marsh (1790-1860), Irish physician.

Martin's disease, periosteo-arthritis of the foot from excessive walking. From Henry Austin Martin (1824-1884), American surgeon.

Mathieu's disease, same as Weil's disease. From Albert Mathieu (1855-1917), physician in Paris.

Maunoir's hydrocele, cervical hydrocele. From Jean Pierre Maunoir (1768-1861), French surgeon.

Meige's disease, hereditary edema of the legs; same as Milroy's disease. From Henri Meige (b. 1866), French physician.

Ménière's disease, aural vertigo, auditory vertigo. Named for Prosper Ménière's (1799-1862), French physician.

Meyer's disease, adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. From Hans Wilhelm Meyer (1825-1896), German physician.

Mibelli's disease, porokeratosis. From Vittorio Mibelli, contemporary Italian dermatologist.

Mikulicz's disease, chronic enlargement of the lachrymal and salivary glands, due to replacement of the gland tissue by lymph cells. Called also achroacytosis. From Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki (1850-1905), Polish surgeon.

Mills' disease, progressive ascending hemiplegia. From Charles K. Mills (b. 1845), neurologist of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Millar's asthma, laryngismus stridulus. From John Millar (1735-1801), British physician.

Milroy's disease, a form of hereditary edema of the legs; same as Meige's disease. From William F. Milroy (b. 1855), physician of Omaha, U. S. A.

Mitchell's disease, erythromelalgia. Named for S. Weir Mitchell (1830-1914), neurologist of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Mooren's ulcer, rodent ulcer of the cornea. From Albert Mooren (1828-1899), German oculist.

Morand's disease, paresis of the extremities. From Sauveur François Morand (1697-1773), French surgeon.

Morgagni's cataract, or morgagnian cataract, a fluid cataract with a hard nucleus. From Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), Italian anatomist.

Morris's appendix, a vermiform appendix, undergoing fibroid degeneration. From Robert T. Morris (b. 1857), surgeon in New York.

Morton's disease, metatarsalgia. From Thomas George Morton (1835-1903), surgeon in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Morvan's disease, syringomyelia. Named for Augustin Marie Morvan (1819-1897), French physician.

Mosler's diabetes, inosituria with polyuria. From Karl Friedrich Mosler (b. 1831), German physician.

Münchmayer's disease, a diffuse progressive ossifying poliomyelitis.

Myá's disease, congenital dilatation of the colon. From Giuseppe Myà (1857-1911), Italian physician.

Neftel's disease inability to sit, stand, or walk without discomfort and paresthesia of the back and head, all movements being easily executed in the recumbent position. From William Basil Neftel (1830-1906), American physician of Russian birth.

Neisserian arthritis, gonorrhoeal rheumatism. From Albert Ludwig Siegmund Neisser (1855-1916), German physician and bacteriologist, the discoverer of the gonococcus.

Neumann's disease, pemphigus vegetans. From Isador Neumann (b. 1832), dermatologist in Vienna.

Nisbet's chancre, nodular abscesses in the penis after acute lymphangitis from soft chancre. From William Nisbet (1859-1882), English physician.

Nordau's disease, or nordauism, degeneracy. From Max Nordau (b. 1849), German scientist.

Ollier's disease achondroplasia. From Leopold Louis Xavier Edouard Ollier (1830-1901), French surgeon.

Oppenheim's disease, congenital myatonia. Named for Hermann Oppenheim (1858-1919), neurologist in Berlin.

Osgood's disease, avulsion of the tongue-shaped projection of the tubercle of the tibia; same as Osgood-Schlatter's disease. Schlatter's disease, and Schlatter-Osgood disease. From Robert Bayley Osgood (b. 1873), orthopedist in Boston, U. S. A.

Osler's disease, chronic cyanosis with enlarged spleen and polycythemia. From Sir William Osler (1849-1910), Regius professor of medicine at Oxford.

Paget's disease, 1. osteitis deformans; 2. an inflammatory affection of the areola and nipple, often becoming cancerous. From Sir James Paget (1814-1899), English surgeon.

Parinaud's conjunctivitis, infectious conjunctivitis of animal origin. From Henri Parinaud (1844-1905), French ophthalmologist.

Parkinson's disease, paralysis agitans. From James Parkinson (1755-1824), English physician.

Parrot's disease, syphilitic pseudoparalysis. From Jules Marie Parrot (1829-1883), French physician.

Parry's disease, exophthalmic goiter. From Caleb Hillier Parry (1756-1822), English physician.

Parsons' disease, exophthalmic goiter. From James Parsons (1705-1770), English physician.

Pauzat's disease, osteoplastic periostitis of the metatarsus. From Jean Eugene Pauzat, French physician.

Pavy's disease, recurrent albuminuria. From Frederick William Pavy (1829-1911), English physician.

Paxton's disease, tinea nodosa or trichorrhexis nodosa.

Pel-Ebstein's disease, lymphadenoma marked by periodical attacks of pyrexia. From Pieter Kluzes Pel (b. 1852), Dutch physician, and Wilhelm Ebstein (1836-1912), German physician.

Perthes' disease, osteochondritis deformans juvenalis. From G. Perthes (b. 1869), German physician.

Pfeifer's disease, glandular fever. From Emil Pfeifer, contemporary German physician.

Phoca's disease, mammitis with the formation of multiple fibrous tumors in the breast; same as Tillaux's disease. From B. G. Phoca, French physician.

Pick's disease, or Pick's syndrome, enlargement of the liver with obstinately recurring ascites, but without jaundice and without signs of cardiac abnormality in a patient with a previous history of pericarditis; pericarditic pseudocirrhosis of the liver. From Filipp Josef Pick (1834-1910), German physician.

Poncet's disease, tuberculous rheumatism. From Antonin Poncet (1849-1913), French surgeon.

Potain's disease, pulmonary and pleural œdema. From Pierre Carl Edouard Potain (1825-1901), French physician.

Pott's disease, osteitis or caries of the vertebrae, frequently of tuberculous nature. From Percival Pott (1714-1788), English surgeon. A particular form of fracture of the ankle which he sustained through a fall from his horse in 1756, and which he described, is still called by his name.

Poulet's disease, rheumatic osteoperiosis. Named for Alfred Poulet (1848-1888), French physician.

Profichet's disease or syndrome, a gradual growth of calcareous nodules in the subcutaneous tissues (skin stones), especially about the larger joints, with a tendency to ulceration or cicatrization, and attended by atrophic and nervous symptoms. From Georges Charles Profichet (b. 1873), French physician.

Quincke's disease, giant urticaria, urticaria edematosa. From Heinrich Irenaeus Quincke (1842-1922), German physician.

Quinquaud's disease, a purulent folliculitis of the scalp, causing irregular bald patches. From Eugene Quinquaud (1841-1894), French physician.

Raynaud's disease, 1. local asphyxia, acroasphyxia; 2. paralysis of the throat muscles following parotiditis. From Maurice Raynaud (1834-1881), French physician.

Recklinghausen's disease. 1. multiple neurofibromata; 2. osteitis fibrosa osteoplastica; 3. neoplastic arthritis deformans. From Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen (1833-1910), German pathologist.

Reclus' disease, 1. a painless cystic enlargement of the mammae, marked by multiple dilatations of the acini and ducts; 2. ligneous phlegmon. From Paul Reclus (1847-1914), French surgeon.

Reichmann's disease, hypersecretion of gastric fluids, with dilatation of the stomach and the hypertrophy of its walls and glands, violent gastralgia, and vomiting, and usually followed by the formation of ulcers.

Ricord's chancre, the parchment-like initial lesion of syphilis. From Philippo Ricord (1880-1889), French physician.

Riedel's disease, ligneous thyroiditis. Named for Bernhard Moritz Carl Ludwig Riedel (1846-1916), German surgeon.

Riga's disease, cachectic aphthae. From Antonio Riga, Italian physician.

Riggs' disease, alveolar pyorrhea. From John M. Riggs (1810-1885), American dentist.

Ritter's disease, dermatitis exfoliativa infantum. From Gottfried Ritter von Rittersheim (1820-1883), German physician.

Rivalta's disease, actinomycosis. From Sebastiano Rivalta, contemporary Italian veterinarian.

Robinson's disease, hydrocystoma. From Andrew R. Robinson (b. 1845), dermatologist in New York.

Roederer's ecchymosis, small capillary hemorrhages seen in the pleura and pericardium of infants who have attempted prematurely to breathe in utero. From Johann Georg Roederer (1727-1763), German obstetrician.

Roger's disease, the presence of an abnormal congenital communication between the ventricles of the heart. From Henri Louis Roger (1811-1892), French physician.

Rokitansky's disease, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. From Karl Freiherr von Rokitansky (1804-1878), pathologist in Vienna.

Romberg's disease, facial hemiatrophy. From Moritz H. Romberg (1795-1873), German physician.

Rosenbach's disease, nodes on the fingers in advanced life, usually ascribed to gout, but often seen when the general health seems perfect; same as Heberden's nodes. From Ottomar Rosenbach (1851-1907), German physician.

Roszbach's disease, hyperchlorhydria. From Michael Joseph Roszbach (1842-1899), German physician.

Roth's disease, meralgia paresthetica. From Vladimir K. Roth (b. 1848), Russian neurologist.

Roth-Bernhardt disease, same as Roth's disease from V. K. Roth and Martin Bernhardt (b. 1844), German neurologist.

Rougnon-Heberden disease, angina pectoris. From Nicholas François Rougnon (1727-1799), French physician, and William Heberden (see Heberden's disease).

Rummo's disease, downward displacement of the heart, cardi-optosis. From Gaetano Rummo (1853-1917), Italian physician.

Rust's disease, tuberculous spondylitis of the cervical vertebrae. Named for Johann Nepomuk Rust (1775-1840), German surgeon.

Saemisch's ulcer, an infectious and serpiginous ulcer of the cornea. From Edwin Theodor Saemisch (1833-1909), German ophthalmologist.

Saunders' disease, a dangerous condition seen in infants having digestive disturbances to whom is given a large percentage of carbohydrates. It is marked by vomiting, cerebral symptoms, and depression of circulation. From Edward Watt Saunders (b. 1854), physician in St. Louis, U. S. A.

Savill's disease, epidemic eczema. From Thomas Dixon Savill (1856-1910), English physician.

Schamberg's disease, a peculiar progressive pigmentary skin eruption of inflammatory character. Named for Jay Frank Schamberg (b. 1870), neurologist in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Schenck's disease, sporotrichosis. From Benjamin R. Schenck, American pathologist.

Schimmelbusch's disease, cystic degeneration of the breast with adhesion of the ovary or tube to the cecum, which is distended with feces. From Curt Schimmelbusch (b. 1860), German surgeon.

Schlatter's disease (see Osgood's disease). From Karl Schlatter (b. 1864), Swiss surgeon.

Schlatter-Osgood disease, same as Schlatter's disease and Osgood's disease.

Schönlein's disease, purpura rheumatica. From Johann Lukas Schönlein (1793-1864), German physician.

Schrötter's chorea; chorea of the larynx. From Leopold von Schrötter (1837-1908), Viennese laryngologist.

Schwediauer's disease, achillobursitis. From François Xavier Schwediauer (1748-1824), Austrian physician.

Smith's disease, mucous colitis. From Eustace Smith (1835-1914), English physician.

Sternberg's disease, tuberculous pseudoleukemia.

Still's disease, a variety of chronic polyarthritis affecting children and marked by enlargement of lymph-nodes, generally of the spleen, and irregular fever. From George Frederic Still (b. 1868), English physician.

Stokes' disease, exophthalmic goiter. From William Stokes (1804-1878), Irish physician.

Strachan's disease, a form of multiple neuritis in patients in Kingston, Jamaica; now believed to be pellagra. From W. H. W. Strachan, 19th century English physician.

Strümpell's disease, polioencephalomyelitis. From Adolph von Strümpell (b. 1853), German physician.

Sydenham's disease or chorea, ordinary chorea; chorea minor. Named for Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), celebrated English physician.

Talma's disease, myotonia acquisita. From Sape Talma (1847-1918), Dutch physician.

Tay's choroiditis, same as Hutchinson's disease. From Warren Tay, contemporary English physician.

Tay-Sachs' disease, amaurotic family idiocy. From Warren Tay (see above), and Bernard Sachs, contemporary neurologist in New York.

Thomsen's disease, myotonia congenita. Named for Asmus Julius Thomsen (b. 1815), Danish physician.

Thornwaldt's disease, inflammation of Luschka's tonsil, attended with the formation of a cyst in it containing pus, and with nasopharyngeal stenosis. From Gustavus Ludovicus Thornwaldt (b. 1843), German physician.

Todd's cirrhosis, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. From Robert Bentley Todd (1809-1860), English physician.

Tomaselli's disease, pyrexia and hematuria due to excessive use of quinine.

Tourette's disease, a nervous disease marked by inco-ordination, speech disorders, and convulsions. From Georges Gilles de la Tourette (b. 1857), physician in Paris.

Trousseau's disease, stomachal vertigo. Named for Armand Trousseau (1801-1867), French physician.

Underwood's disease, sclerema neonatorum. From Michael Underwood, British physician, who wrote a pediatric treatise in 1784.

Unna's disease, seborrheic eczema. From Paul Unna (b. 1850), dermatologist in Hamburg.

Unverricht's disease, myotonia congenita. From Heinrich Unverricht (1853-1912), German physician.

Van Buren's disease, hardening of the corpora cavernosa. From William Holme Van Buren (1819-1883), American surgeon.

Vaquez's disease, erythrocythemia; splenomegalic polycythemia. Called also Osler's disease. From Henri Vaquez, contemporary French physician.

Vincent's angina, pseudomembranous angina; ulceromembranous angina. From H. Vincent (b. 1862), physician in Paris.

Virchow's disease, leontiasis ossium. From Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902), celebrated German pathologist.

Volkmann's disease, a congenital deformity of the foot due to a tibiotarsal dislocation. From Richard Volkmann (1830-1889), German surgeon.

Voltolini's disease, an acute purulent inflammation of the internal ear, with violent pain, followed by fever, delirium, and unconsciousness. From Frederic Edward Rudolf Voltolini (1818-1889), rhinologist and otologist in Breslau.

Wardrop's disease, onychia maligna. Named for James Wardrop (1782-1869), English surgeon.

Wegner's disease, osteochondritic separation of the epiphyses in hereditary syphilis. From Fredericus Rudolphus Georgius Wegner (b. 1843), German pathologist.

Weil's disease, acute febrile jaundice; infectious jaundice; epidemic catarrhal jaundice. From Adolf Weil (1848-1916), physician in Wiesbaden.

Werlhoff's disease, purpura hemorrhagica. From Paul Gottlieb Werlhoff (1699-1767), German physician.

Wernicke's disease, acute hemorrhagic polioencephalitis. From Carl Wernicke (1848-1905), German alienist.

Westberg's disease, a condition marked by the formation of white spots on the skin. From Friedrich Westberg, 19th century German physician.

White's disease, keratosis follicularis. From James C. White (1833-1916), dermatologist in Boston, U. S. A.

Whitmore's disease, a condition somewhat resembling glanders seen in broken-down morphine and cocaine victims in India. Called also morphine injector's septicemia. From Major Whitmore of the Indian Medical Service.

Whytt's disease, hydrocephalus internus. Named for Robert Whytt (1714-1766), Scottish physician.

Wichmann's asthma, laryngismus stridulus. From Johann Ernst Wichmann (1740-1802), German physician.

Wilk's disease, chronic parenchymatous nephritis. From Sir Samuel Wilks (1824-1911), English physician.

Willan's lepra, psoriasis. From Robert Willan (1757-1812), English physician.

Willis' disease, diabetes. From Thomas Willis (1621-1675), English anatomist and physician.

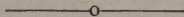
Wilm's tumor, embryoma of the kidney. From Max Wilm (1867-1918), German surgeon.

Wilson's disease, 1. dermatitis exfoliativa; 2. a familial disease marked by progressive degeneration of lenticular nucleus with cirrhosis of the liver. From Sir William James Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884), English physician and dermatologist.

Winckel's disease, an extremely fatal disease of new-born infants, characterized by icterus, hemorrhage, bloody urine and cyanosis. From Franz Ch. W. von Winckel (1837-1911), gynecologist in Munich.

Woillez's disease, acute idiopathic congestion of the lungs. From Eugene Joseph Woillez (1811-1882), French physician.

Ziehen-Oppenheim disease, dystonia musculorum deformans. From Theodor Ziehen (b. 1862), and H. Oppenheim (b. 1858), German neurologists.



- 1809 First operation of ovariectomy by Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky.
- 1812 Iodine discovered by B. Courtois.
- 1822 Iodoform discovered by G. S. Sérullas.
Invention of the stomach pump by Bush.
- 1832 Chloral discovered by J. von Liebig.
- 1845 First employment of hypodermic injections for relief of pain, by Francis Rynd, of Ireland.
- 1854 In dentistry, Robert Arthur, D.D.S., demonstrated adhesive properties of gold for dental fillings.
- 1860 Sir William Thompson's discovery of the electrometer.
- 1866 Local anaesthesia by means of an ether spray.
- 1867 Lister's employment of carbolic acid in antiseptic surgery.
Intubation of stomach by Kussmaul.
- 1868 First operation on adenoids by Meyer, of Copenhagen.
- 1869 Extirpation of a diseased kidney first performed by Simon.
Discovery of hypnotic properties of chloral-hydrate by O. Liebreich.
- 1870 First successful vaginal ovariectomy by T. Gaillard Thomas.
- 1871 In dentistry, G. V. Black, D.D.S., brought out first dental engine.
- 1872 Discovery of latent gonorrhea in the female, by Noeggerath.
- 1873 Esmarch's method of bloodless surgery.
First successful removal of renal calculus by Ingalls.
Spirillum of relapsing fever discovered by Obermeier.
- 1874 Repair of lacerated cervix by T. A. Emmett.
Salicylic acid isolated by Kolbe.
Bacillus of leprosy discovered by Hansen.

- 1875 Parasitic ameba in dysentery discovered by Loesch.
- 1876 Porro's Cesarean section, with excision of adnexa.
Discovery of the resistant anthrax spores by R. Koch.
- 1877 Bacillus of malignant edema described by Pasteur.
- 1878 Freund's extirpation of cancerous uterus.
- 1879 Crooke's announcement that matter is radiant.
Gonococcus discovered by Neisser.
- 1880 Iodine introduced into surgery by Moorhof.
Streptococcus and staphylococcus isolated by Pasteur.
Typhoid bacillus isolated by Eberth.
In dentistry, W. D. Miller, D.D.S., established the bacteriological origin of dental caries.
- 1881 First nephropexy by Hahn.
Czerny's vaginal excision of uterine tumors.
Ameba of malarial fever discovered by Laveran.
Epidemic nature of poliomyelitis discovered by Medin.
Lunin first postulated that there existed hitherto unknown substances which were necessary for normal nutrition.
- 1882 Koch's discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis.
Prophylactic treatment of rabies by injection of virus.
First excision of the gall-bladder by Langenbuch.
Saenger's improved Cesarean section.
Bacillus of glanders discovered by Loeffler.
- 1883 Koch's discovery of the comma bacillus of cholera.
Lawson Tait's operation for extrauterine pregnancy.
Introduction of ichthyol into medical practice by Unna.
Anti-diphtheritic serum introduced by Behring.
Diphtheria bacillus discovered by Klebs.
William Beaumont of Connecticut published his famous "Experiments and Observations" on an accidental gastric fistula in a Canadian half-breed, Alexis St. Martin, which threw new light upon the nature of the gastric juice, the process of digestion in the stomach and the early stages of gastritis.

- 1884 Cocaine introduced as an anaesthetic in eye surgery.
 Gastroenterostomy introduced by Woelfler.
 Introduction of Crede's silver nitrate instillation for infantile conjunctivitis.
 Antipyrin first prepared by Knorr.
 Tetanus bacillus discovered by Nicolaier.
- 1885 Intubation of the larynx by O'Dwyer.
 Spinal anaesthesia and local medication of the cord discovered by J. Leonard Corning, New York.
- 1886 Steam sterilization in surgery used by V. Bergmann.
 Antifebrin and acetanilid prepared by Cahn and Heppe.
 Sulphonal prepared by Baumann.
 Salol introduced by Neucki.
 Colon bacillus discovered by Escherich.
- 1887 Vaginal hysterectomy of cancerous uterus by Mary Amanda Dixon Jones.
 Howard Kelly's hysterorraphy.
 Meningococcus discovered by Weichselbaum.
 Bacillus of Malta fever discovered by Bruce.
- 1888 Discovery of bactericidal powers of blood serum by Nuttall.
- 1889 Introduction of a cystoscope by Nitze.
 Surgery of the base of the brain, operations on spinal cord performed by Gowers and Horsley.
 Shattock in England first noted a tendency for the red cells to settle and agglomerate the first recorded case of iso agglutination.
- 1890 Koch introduces tuberculin and notes that tuberculous animals resist reinoculation.
 Discovery and experimental use of tetanus and diphtheria antitoxins announced.
- 1891 von Bergmann standardizes general aseptic ritual in surgery.
 Introduction of Antiphlogistine to the medical profession.
 Bier introduces artificial hyperaemia.
 Quincke introduces lumbar puncture.
 Manson investigates filariasis.

- 1892 Study of metabolism began, led by v. Noorden.
 Von Jaksch signalizes value of leucocytosis in diagnosis.
 Frank Hartley resects Gasserian Ganglion for trigeminal neuralgia.
 Welch and Nuttall identify gas bacillus (*bacillus aerogenes*).
 Haldane invents standard apparatus for estimating respiratory exchange (gasometry of the blood).
- 1893 Heliotherapy placed on scientific basis by Finsen.
 Paracolon and paratyphoid bacilli described by Gilbert.
- 1894 Finlay's theory of the relation of mosquitoes to the spread of yellow fever.
 Infiltration anaesthesia introduced by Schleich.
 Direct laryngoscopy introduced by Kirstein.
 Bacillus of bubonic plague discovered by Kitasago and Yersin.
- 1895 Discovery of X-ray by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen.
 Finsen treats lupus by concentration of ultra-violet light.
 Ronald Ross demonstrates development of malarial parasite in mosquito.
 Calmette introduces serum against snake venoms.
 Discovery by Baumann that iodine is a normal constituent of the thyroid gland.
- 1896 Farina and Rehn operate on the heart.
 Discovery of bacterial agglutination by Gruber.
 Murphy performs successful circular anastomosis of blood vessels.
 Wright, Pfeiffer and Kolle vaccinate against typhoid fever.
 Leo Arons (Berlin) invents mercury vapor lamp.
 Merlin introduces eucaine.
 Bordet discovers bacterial haemolysis.
- 1897 Dysentery bacillus discovered by Shiga.
 Eijkman, working in Batavia, Java, found that chickens fed only on polished rice developed the cardinal symptoms of beri-beri.
 Weisbecker is credited with being the first to use the serum from convalescent patients in the treatment of scarlet fever.

- 1898 Theobald Smith isolates and cultivates bovine tubercle bacilli.
Direct bronchoscopy introduced by Killian.
Heroin introduced by Dreser.
Demonstration of hook-worm infection by Looss.
P. and M. Curie discover radium.
- 1899 Reed, Carroll, Lazear, and Agramonte demonstrate mosquito transmission of yellow fever.
Reed completes demonstration of mosquito transmission of yellow fever.
Stenbeck treats cancer with Roentgen rays.
- 1900 Bier introduces spinal (cocaine) anaesthesia (Corning) into general surgery.
Wertheim's radical operation for cancer of the uterus.
Gartner invents tonometer for measuring blood pressure.
Widal and Ravaut introduce cytodagnosis.
Leishman and Donovan discover protozoon of kala azar.
- 1900-1901 Karl Landsteiner first observed that when serum and cells of normal humans were mixed the erythrocytes of one person were frequently caused to adhere in groups by the serum of another person. He classified three blood-groups.
- 1901 Adrenalin isolated by Takamine.
Dutton and Ford discover trypanosome of sleeping sickness (*trypanosoma gambiense*).
Aschkinazi and Caspari show that radium checks the growth of bacteria.
Pavloff isolates enterokinase.
- 1902 Carrel introduces new methods of vascular anastomosis and transplantation of tissues.
Robert Weir performs appendicostomy.
Steinbuchel introduces morphine scopolamine anaesthesia in obstetrics.
McClung isolates sex-chromosome.
Artificial respiration described by Matas.
Jensen propagates cancer through several generations of mice.
A fourth blood group described by von Decastello and Sturli.
William Einthoven invented the galvanometer.

- 1902-1906 Bayliss and Starling investigate hormones.
- 1903 Von Pirquet and Schick identify serum-sickness with anaphylaxis.
Veronal introduced by Fischer and von Mehring.
Parasite of sleeping sickness discovered by Dutton and Ford; transmission by tsetse fly shown by Bruce.
Riva Rocci invents sphygmomanometer.
Metchnikoff inoculates higher apes with syphilis.
- 1904 Atwater invents respiration calorimeter.
Max Cloetta introduces digalen.
Fournau introduces stovaine (anaesthesia).
Schittenhelm isolates oxydase.
Arneth employs blood picture in diagnosis.
- 1905 Bordet and Gengou (Brussels) isolate bacillus of whooping cough.
Alfred Einhorn discovers novocaine.
Spirocheta pallida discovered by Schaudinn.
Winter resuscitates the heart by adrenalin injections.
- 1906 Wassermann introduces serum diagnosis of syphilis.
Bárány (Vienna) develops theory of vestibular nystagmus.
Von Pirquet states doctrine of allergy.
Gowland Hopkins investigates accessory food-factors (vitamins).
- 1907 Von Pirquet introduces cutaneous reaction in tuberculosis.
Calmette and Wolf-Eisner introduce conjunctival reactions in tuberculosis.
Jansky made the first definite classification of the four blood groups numbering them I, II, III and IV.
- 1908 Buerger describes thrombo-angiitis obliterans.
William Pasteur describes massive (post-operative) collapse of the lungs.

- 1909 Förster operates for locomotor ataxia.
 Pachon (Paris) invents the sphygmomanometric oscillometer.
 Vaccine therapy in whooping-cough first carried out by Freeman.
 Parry Morgan and Willcox claim that considerable benefit follows small doses of pneumococcus vaccine in lobar pneumonia.
 Landsteiner and Popper found that monkeys are susceptible to the virus of poliomyelitis.
- 1910 Ehrlich and Hata introduce salvarsan.
 Flexner produces poliomyelitis experimentally.
 Eijkman and Funk demonstrate the beneficial influence of various extracts of natural foods on polyneuritic pigeons.
 Funk coined the name "Vitamine."
- 1911 Neosalvarsan discovered by Ehrlich.
 Peyton Rous (New York) transmits sarcoma by means of a filterable virus.
 Carrel investigates extravital culture and rejuvenation of tissues.
 McCoy and Chapin isolate bacillus of tularaemia.
 Noon was the first to use pollen extracts for the prevention of hay fever.
- 1911-1927 Pavloff investigates conditional reflexes.
- 1912 von Behring employs toxin-antitoxin immunization against diphtheria.
 Plasmodium malaria cultivated in test tube by Bass.
 Holst and Fröhlich (Norway) produced scurvy experimentally in guinea-pigs by restricting them to cooked or dried foods.
- 1912-1913 Sir Almroth Wright investigates the value of vaccines in the prophylaxis of pneumonia.
- 1913 Abderhalden introduces ferment reactions.
 Schick introduces susceptibility test for diphtheria.
 Holst and Fröhlich postulate vitamin C.
 Maude Slye experiments on hereditary susceptibility to immunity from cancer.
 McCollum and Davis proved that certain fats contain an essential dietary principle, now known as vitamin A.

- 1914 Testicle grafting for improvement of sex function, skin, arteriosclerosis, by Frank Lydston (Chicago).
Inada and Ito (Japan) discover spirochete of infectious jaundice (Weil's disease).
Vitamin B of Eijkman and Funk identified.
Kruse was able to infect a certain proportion of individuals with a filtrate of the nasal mucus of a patient suffering from acute coryza.
- 1915 Dakin's solution introduced by Dr. Henry Dakin.
Carrel-Dakin method of wound treatment.
Development of Balkan frame.
Futaki and Ishiwari (Japan) discover parasite of rat-bite fever.
Transmissible lysis of bacteria discovered by F. W. Twort.
- 1915-1919 Kendall first isolated thyroxine—the thyroid hormone.
- 1916 Bull introduces antitoxin for gas gangrene.
- 1917 von Economo describes encephalitis lethargica.
Wagner von Jauregg treats paresis by superinfection with malarial fever.
Windaus extracts cholesterin (Vitamin D) from cod-liver-oil and formulates it.
Gray and Lemaître establish principle of wound excision (débridement).
Bacteriophagy first noted by F. d'Herelle.
- 1918 Silver-salvarsan discovered and introduced by Ehrlich.
Weinberger (Paris) evolves a triple antitoxin in gas gangrene.
Sachs-Georgi introduces flocculation test in syphilis.
d'Herelle postulates a self-reproducing bacteriophage.
- 1919 Mellanby produces experimental rickets.
Huldschinsky demonstrates the curative effect of sunlight on rickets.
Mellanby treats experimental rickets with cod-liver-oil.
Mercurochrome introduced by Young, White and Schwartz.
- 1920 Noguchi discovers leptospira in yellow fever in Ecuador.
Widal defines hemoclasia.

- 1921 Drs. Banting and Best of Toronto, isolate insulin.
Resection of carcinoma of oesophagus by posterior approach without entering the pleura, by Lilienthal (N. Y.)
Rio Hortega discovers microglia and oligodendroglia.
- 1922 Piper employs mercurochrome in puerperal sepsis.
Schutz and Versé describe agranulocytosis.
A third vitamin, vitamin E, essential for normal reproduction, identified.
McCollum, Simmonds, Park and Shipley demonstrate that a vitamin (which they named vitamin D), concerned with the calcification of bones, was present in cod-liver-oil.
- 1923 George and Gladys Dick discover hemolytic streptococcus of scarlatina and devise susceptibility test.
Gwathmey introduces synergistic anaesthesia.
Cecil and Steffen find that the protection conferred by vaccines of type I and II pneumococcus was much greater than in the case of type III.
- 1923-1924 The nature of the type specificity of lobar pneumonia was made clear by the work of Heidelberger and Avery who isolated from each of the chief pneumococcal races a substance which possesses the chemical properties of a polysaccharide.
- 1924 Calmette vaccinates children against tuberculosis with B. C. G. (Bacillus Calmette Guérin).
Steenbock and Black treat rickets by irradiating food with ultraviolet light.
Hexylresorcinol brought to the attention of the medical profession by Dr. Veader Leonard, of Johns Hopkins University.
- 1925 Professor L. F. Meyer, of Berlin, identifies vitamin C as being present in milk and in fresh vegetables.
Hess, Weinstock, Steenbock and Black demonstrate anti-rachitic properties of cholesterol and phytosterol.
Whipple and Robschat-Robbins treat (experimental) anaemia with raw liver.

- 1926 Minot and Murphy introduce raw liver diet in pernicious anaemia.
 Vogel introduces ninhydrin (flocculation) test for pregnancy.
 Collip isolates parathyroid hormone.
 Smith and Hendrick demonstrate that vitamin B actually contains two indispensable substances instead of one. These have been named vitamins B and G, or B₁ and B₂.
 Harington records the constitution and synthesis of desiodothyroxine (thyroxine without its iodine atoms).
- 1927 Noguchi shows causal relation of *Bartonella bacilliformis* to verruga and oroya fever.
 Ruth Tunncliff introduces serum against measles.
 Irradiated ergosterol used in treatment of rickets.
 Harington and Barger published their paper on the synthesis of thyroxine.
 P. E. Smith and E. T. Engle give experimental evidence regarding the role of the anterior pituitary in the development and regulation of the genital system. These investigators, also, as well as Zondek and Aschheim, give convincing proof of the intimate relationship existing between the pituitary and the gonads.
- 1928 Noguchi discovers pathogen of trachoma.
 Zondek and Aschheim discover that an anterior pituitary-like hormone is discharged in the urine of pregnant women.
- 1929 Mellanby and Green show that preparations rich in vitamin A raise resistance and aid recovery in puerperal infection.
 Introduction of Avertin as an agent to lessen pain in labour.
 Naidu and Mackie produce a serum for the treatment of plague.
 Crystalline substance obtained from pregnancy urine by Doisy and Butenandt.
- 1930 E. M. Humphery describes a new Australian germicide; saponified solution of oil from *Melaleuca alternifolia*.
 I. S. Falk et al. report that the cause of influenza is a pleomorphic streptococcus.
 Collip obtained a crystalline substance (eurmenin) from the placenta which produces precocious sexual maturity.

- 1931 Dr. E. V. McCollum and Dr. Elsa Orent discover that death may be caused by a lack of magnesium in the diet through a disturbance of the adrenal glands.
A. Holst adduces evidence of filterable virus in blood in pernicious anaemia.
Discovery of the hitherto unknown germ of smallpox was announced by Prof. J. C. G. Ledingham, director of the Lister Institute, London.
Dubos and Avery in laboratory tests succeed in curing generalized infections of type III pneumococcus.
Dubos and Avery isolate a bacillus which, under certain conditions of growth, produces an enzyme capable of decomposing the specific polysaccharide substance constituting the capsule of type III pneumococcus.
- 1932 Announcement of the discovery that the liver of the halibut contains a much higher concentration of vitamin A than the cod liver.
- 1933 Kuhn and his co-workers discover lactoflavin.
Smith, Andrewes and Laidlaw show that influenza can be transmitted to the ferret and that the disease is caused by one of the group of filtrable viruses.
- 1934 Haemostatic possibilities of snake-venom shown by Macfarlane and Barnett.
Prof. Szent-Györgyi developed a method of manufacturing vitamin C in pure crystalline form.
Discovery of heavy water by Harold C. Urey.
- 1935 A new food factor necessary for the growth of chickens discovered by Dr. H. Dam, Copenhagen, and named vitamin K.
A new hormone, enterogastrone, produced by the upper intestinal walls, announced by Prof. A. C. Ivy.
A method for keeping glands and, perhaps, other organs, alive outside the body, by feeding a blood substitute by means of a mechanical heart, announced by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

1936 Vitamin B synthesized by Drs. R. R. Williams and J. K. Kline, in collaboration with Prof. H. T. Clarke, Dr. E. R. Muchman and R. E. Waterman and A. E. Ruehle.

The first synthetic production of any naturally recurring radioactive substance announced by Dr. J. Livingood, who designated the substance as radium E.

Drs. R. M. Wilder, A. M. Snell, E. J. Kepler, E. H. Rynearson, Mildred Adams and E. C. Kendall, of the Mayo Clinic, announce the successful treatment of Addison's disease.

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